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Everything in Field and Garden
Seeds, Lawn Grasses, Fertilizers, Spray
Materials, etc. Prices Always Low

KELLY'S 30th ANNUAL MONEY-SAVING CATALOG

34 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PRODUCING HIGH-YIELDING SEED CORN
37 YEARS IN THE SEED BUSINESS.

PEORIA, ILL.

KELLY SEED CO.

SAN JOSE, ILL.

Thirty-four Years Producing Seed Corn Should be of Some Value to You

SEED SITUATION FOR 1942

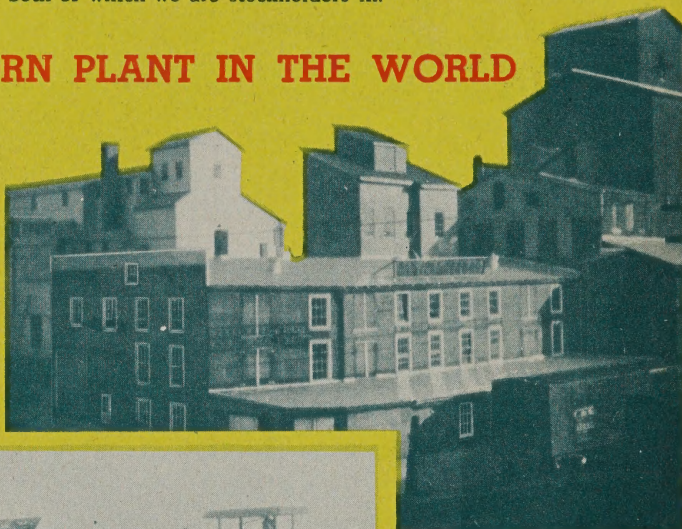
This is our 30th invitation to you to again give us a share of your seed business for 1942. In this thirty years we have been writing catalogs, conditions were never such as they are today, even in the former World War. No one knows what prices will be or how large the seed stocks are. One thing we do know is that we are cut off from World supplies of many field and garden seeds. We also know England has bought millions of pounds of seed to come out of this short crop. With small stocks of most seeds we know prices cannot be low. Sweet clover and alfalfa a very short crop. Garden seed crops of some items are so short, in many instances it will be impossible to supply and substitutes so far as possible will have to be used.

REFERENCES AS TO OUR RESPONSIBILITY

We realize that to new customers the question often arises: "Are they responsible?" This is our 37th year in business, starting with a one man store until we now employ at times more than 300 people. As to our responsibility we refer you to the First National Bank of Peoria or the Commercial Merchants National Bank of Peoria, both of which we are stockholders in.

LARGEST SEED CORN PLANT IN THE WORLD

Above is our new seed corn plant at San Jose, Illinois, 25 miles south of Peoria, where we grow 2,500 acres of field seeds. Front building is almost 100 feet high. Corn drier has 64 drying bins holding from 385 bushel to 1,100 bushel each, most of the bins holding 800 bushel. We can dry and process 145,000 bushel of corn in a normal season. Total storage capacity 189,000 bushel.



You see here how one of our largest seed producers, Mr. Fred Zimmerman of San Jose, Illinois had to pick corn on the swamp land where our best corn is produced. The picker is mounted on a John Deere tractor with a tractor doing the pushing.



DRYING FURNACES

This shows the three mammoth hot air furnaces we use in drying our corn. Each furnace is fed by a 200-pound automatic stoker. Thermostat in the air shaft cuts out the stokers at 115° and starts them again at 110° all working automatically. The air from these furnaces is forced through the corn by a large fan which delivers 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The fan is operated by a 50 horsepower motor. This drying outfit cost a good many thousand dollars, but we feel good drying equipment is very necessary in handling seed corn as it should be handled.

Red Clover is Still One of the Mainstays of Farming.

HYBRID CORN

Hybrid corn has become our biggest item, although without such legumes as sweet clover, red clover and alfalfa, corn would not be the biggest item. We have been producing high-yielding seed corn for 34 years, even before many of the present-day producers were born. During this time we have learned something about seed corn which is not only valuable to us as producers of seed stock, but to you as growers of commercial corn.

We produce our own inbreds, make our own single and double crosses. This part of the production of Hybrid corn is of little interest or little known by most farmers, but one of the biggest and most important parts in the production of the seed corn you plant, although here is where a large part of the cost of production of Hybrid corn comes and of which the average person knows but little.

CORN PRICES ONLY A LITTLE HIGHER

You will notice we have advanced our corn prices but little over last year even though all costs are higher. Bags cost twice as much. Labor costs are much more. Coal costs more and machinery and machinery repairs are much higher.

RED CLOVER

(For best results inoculate all clovers.)

We may be a little old-fashioned in putting red clover first, but we were growing red clover when sweet clover was considered a weed and the writer and two brothers had to make sure that all new weed (sweet clover) was dug out by the roots so as to prevent it from ruining the farm. At that time alfalfa was also little known. Today we grow hundreds of acres of sweet clover for fertilizer and usually put up a 100 tons or more of alfalfa hay a year for cattle feed.

Clover seed crop is short and prices too low as compared with other seeds. Out of this short crop we have exported more red clover than for many years and with no chance of any importations coming from Europe. We were fortunate in that we are in a position to furnish you very good seed, well re-cleaned, at a reasonable price, bought early before the market advanced. Our KELLY grade red clover is 75% Illinois seed with 25% of the finest Idaho red clover seed, dark purple berries, we ever saw. We consider this an exceptionally good buy. The weed situation is becoming such that back fence trading is dangerous. Your next door neighbor may have a field infested with European Bindweed, Canada Thistle, Buckhorn, Dodder, Bull Nettle, etc. A farm adjoining one of our farms, which we had offered the owner \$175.00 an acre, we later found to have at least ten acres of European Bindweed. These are a menace to your crop and to your pocketbook. Red Clover at present prices are low as compared with present prices of grains. 1938 red clover was selling at \$25.00 to \$26.00 per bushel, commercial corn was worth 38c per bushel and hogs only around \$6.50. Last 5-year average on red clover seed was \$11.70 a bushel. Last year clover sold for \$10.00 a bushel and hogs at \$5.00 cwt. For price see price list enclosed.



MAMMOTH CLOVER

In proportion there is more Mammoth clover this year than medium red. Usually Mammoth is scarce and sold for \$1.00 per bushel or more than medium red. You will notice we are selling Mammoth at the same price. Mammoth clover is a good soil builder and is used in many places on thin sour land in place of sweet clover, but do not recommend it for hay or pasture. Usually you have a better chance to get a seed crop and more seed per acre from Mammoth Clover. Has a large root system and makes a very heavy top growth. For price see price list enclosed.

LOCATION

We have been located in Peoria for 18 years, the second largest city in the State, where we carry stocks of all kinds of seeds. All garden seed orders should be sent to Peoria. All corn orders should be sent to San Jose where all corn is produced and processed. San Jose is a small town 25 miles south of Peoria on route 119, (the longest straight hard road in the world), also located just two miles east of route 29, which runs from Springfield to Peoria. Route 29 leads into San Jose on route 119. Here we grow and have grown on contract more than 2,500 acres of seed grains.



GRADES OF CLOVERS, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, ETC.

In grading seed we get several grades, some of which we do not offer for sale. Most of our machines make six to eight grades. Some of these grades are discarded altogether.

K. B., stands for Kelly's Best grade, which is always the best of the crop, usually 99:50 or better pure, plump berry and the best color seed. Often reclean this grade to 99:75 to 99:90 purity. If we buy a carload of seed from the producing sections which shows a 99:50 purity, we run it over our mills again no matter how high the purity is. By so doing we know exactly what the entire carload is.

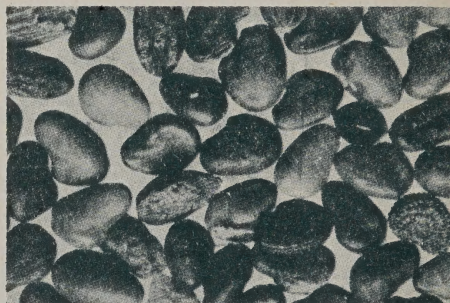
"F. V." stands for Full Value grade, which is our second grade seed and is about equal to the average seed offered for sale. Purity usually 98% to 99%. Will show a few more brown seed and some smaller berries, but is real good seed.

"G. V." stands for Good Value, which is just what the words "good value" really signifies. Good value for the money. Color not as bright and grains somewhat smaller. The germination is some lower. Purity 95% to 98%. Well recleaned and very few weeds and will pass all State seed laws.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Illinois produced the best quality of Alsike last year we ever handled in our thirty-six years in the seed business. Plump berry, dark green color and high in purity and germination. We also have some very fine Idaho grown Alsike. Both Idaho and Illinois priced on price list enclosed. Alsike will do much better on sour acid soil than any other clover. A bushel of good clean seed will seed ten to twelve acres. Alsike makes a good mixture with Timothy, producing more hay and is much more palatable.

Red clover seed of low grade containing many weed seeds, magnified nine times. Can you pick out of the above picture the Dodder, Canada thistle, Buck horn, ox eye daisy, curled dock or other noxious weed seeds?



CLOVER MIXTURE

In seeding our own fields we always use a mixture, as we find a mixture does much better than any single clover. Often we are able to buy mixed seed at much lower prices than where it is all one kind.

By using this seed we make these mixtures at a lower price than you could buy the seed and mix it. Made up of good seed, well recleaned. Our Clover Mixture consists of the following:

15-lbs. Red Clover
10-lbs. Alsike
15-lbs. Sweet Clover
10-lbs. Alfalfa
10-lbs. Hulled and scarified Dodder Free Lespedeza
60-lbs. to bushel \$10.00

PASTURE MIXTURE

Every year we have calls for mixtures which will make a good pasture in a short time. This is simply out of the question as there is no way of producing a good pasture in a short time. We give you the following which is as good a mixture as we know how to make, which is as follows:

6-lbs. Red Clover
5-lbs. Alsike
8-lbs. Sweet Clover
15-lbs. Timothy
10-lbs. Rye Grass
6-lbs. Hulled and scarified Korean Lespedeza

Price (50 lbs. to bu.) \$7.00 bu.

It may be you have some spots in the field which will not produce the Sweet Clover as well as other parts on which it will do well. The same is true of the other seeds. We sell this 50 pounds to the bushel and would recommend sowing a bushel on seven or eight acres.

You will notice in our pasture mixture this year we are including 10 pounds of Rye Grass to a bushel. We have had many people who sow a pasture mixture that want pasture just as quickly as possible. Rye Grass will come up earlier and produce more pasture than any grass we know of. The cost is not great and will furnish pasture while the later legumes and grasses are coming on.



Note the wonderful growth.

Every Farm of 160 Acres Should Have at Least 10 Acres of Alfalfa.

ALFALFA RICH IN DIGESTIBLE PROTEIN

	%
ALFALFA	11.0
WHEAT BRAN	11.0
OATS	9.5
CORN	7.8
CLOVER	7.5
TIMOTHY	2.8
CORN FOD'R	2.5
OAT STRAW	1.2
WHT STRAW	.4

IDAHO BUL. 86

ALFALFA

Alfalfa The Wonder Crop — The Mortgage Lifter

An acre of good Alfalfa will make more profit than anything else you can grow. Three acres of corn and one acre of Alfalfa makes more beef than four acres of corn and you are building up one-fourth of this acreage by growing Alfalfa. You are growing your own protein in Alfalfa which is the highest food element you have to supply. The chart at the left shows Alfalfa hay contains as much digestive protein as a ton of wheat bran. You can easily grow 3½ to 4 tons of Alfalfa hay to an acre which figures, at the price of bran per ton, makes an income of over \$100.00 per acre.

Alfalfa is the most palatable hay you can grow. The cow will eat more of this than any other legume, and every other animal and fowl on the farm will eat Alfalfa hay and thrive on it. There are 222 lbs. of digestible protein in a ton of Alfalfa hay from inoculated seed while only 142 lbs. of protein in a ton of Red Clover hay which has been inoculated. Be

sure to inoculate all legumes, especially Alfalfa. It not only increases yields but adds nitrogen to the soil and increases the protein content of the hay.

For best results, cut Alfalfa when about one-third of it is in bloom. Young Alfalfa plants will not stand crowding by weeds, but after the plant has secured a start will crowd out many weeds. In fact, a heavy stand of Alfalfa will do much toward killing out Canadian Thistles.

In seeding Alfalfa we recommend seeding without a nurse crop. Of course, you will have some weeds. If you are going to sow Alfalfa in the spring, sow it just as early as the danger of heavy freezes is past. In the spring of the year there is usually plenty of moisture to get the Alfalfa started, and by seeding early, the Alfalfa has made sufficient root growth to go down where there is moisture and will not dry and burn up by the heat of July and August as Alfalfa often does when seeded in May.

NEW SUTTON STEEL & STEEL COMBINED BUCKHORN AND GRAVITY MILL

The greatest mill made to finish cleaning seeds. Will remove noxious weed seeds no other mill will separate. This mill installed at Peoria. We have same kind at San Jose, without the buckhorn attachment.

With this mill we can take out Buckhorn and most all the dead grains. If you have good clover seed, medium or mammoth containing buckhorn we will clean it up for \$1.00 per bu. in small lots, or 85c per bu. if you have 25 bu. or more. This mill will also remove green foxtail, or pigeon grass from clover and alfalfa.

Dodder and Dock machine. We also have installed at Peoria one of the new Rice Dodder and Dock mills. If you have clover or alfalfa seed containing these noxious weed seeds, we will remove them for \$1.00 per bu.

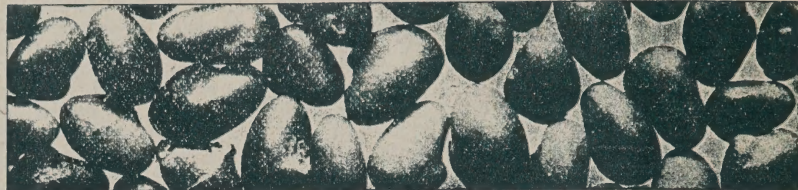
KEY TO CUT OF WEED SEEDS

1, bracted plantain; 2, black seeded plantain; 3, rag weed; 4, ox-eye daisy; 5, red clover; 6, catmint; 7, crabgrass; 8, field dodder; 9, sorrel; 10, dog fennel; 11, chickweed; 12, lamb's quarter; 13, green foxtail; 14, prickly sida; 15, vervain; 16, madder; 17, yellow foxtail; 18, clover dodder; 19, heal-all; 20, yellow trefoil; 21, spurge; 22, curled dock; 23, lady's thumb; 24, buckhorn; rounded face-grooved face, shown in 29; 25, mustard; 26, alsike clover; 27, ox tongue; 28, pigweed; 29, buckhorn; 30 Canada thistle; 31, campion; 32, wild geranium; 33, pepper grass; 34, camomile; 35, mallow.



Noxious Weed Seeds Found in Clover, Alfalfa and Other Farm Seeds.

Alfalfa is Easy to Grow When Seeded As It Should Be.



Clover seed, magnified 9 times.

This shows the root system of Grimm alfalfa. A three-year old plant. 194 stalks of hay growing from one plant.

HARD SEEDS

These hard seeds will germinate almost 100% if given a little time, but it takes a longer period for the moisture to soak through the hard seed coat and germinate. Beware of seeds with low hard seed content; they are not northern grown hardy varieties.

By CARLTON S. GARRISON, Asst. Extension Agronomist, Rutgers University.

"Hard seeds are not 'duds'; they are live seeds which fail to absorb moisture and sprout when kept for the official time of six or seven days in a laboratory under good growing conditions.

"The amount of hard seeds in Alfalfa, Red Clover and Sweet Clover seldom need be of concern in determining seeding rates. Moderate delays in germination due to hard seeds may thicken the stand by the end of the growing season."

By spreading germination over a longer period of time, hard seeds often reduce the risk of partial failures due to unfavorable conditions due to seeding. Sometimes there are as many as 80% hard seeds before hulling, but the scratching of the seed coat during the hulling process reduces the percentage. They are a provision of nature to insure the reserve of live seeds in the soil.

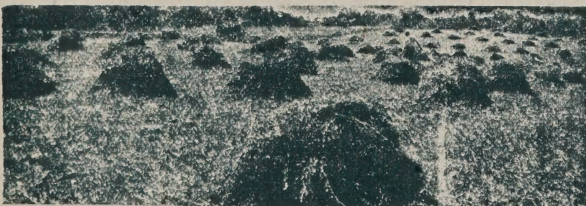


SEED PACKED IN
BUSHEL BAGS

In all these northern origin alfalfas you will find quite a lot of hard seeds. This is only nature's protection against the cold climates and while the seed may not all start as quickly as southern grown seed, practically all of it will grow and will be much hardier than any of the south or south-western grown seed. Southern grown seed will show very few hard grains, sometimes not more than 10%, while some of this good Montana grown seed will often show as much as 40 or 50% hard seeds in a seven day test. But, just forget about the hard seeds, plant these hardy northern grown alfalfas and Sweet Clover, and you will get a good stand.

KANSAS ALFALFA

A large part of the Kansas crop was seeded last fall which leaves a rather short supply of Kansas seed. In sections south of us we have had very good results with Kansas Alfalfa, but would advise keeping it in a latitude where it belongs. Our Kansas seed is all well recleaned and practically all of it comes from the very northern part of Kansas, most of it coming from the first tier of counties south of the Nebraska line. For price see price list enclosed.



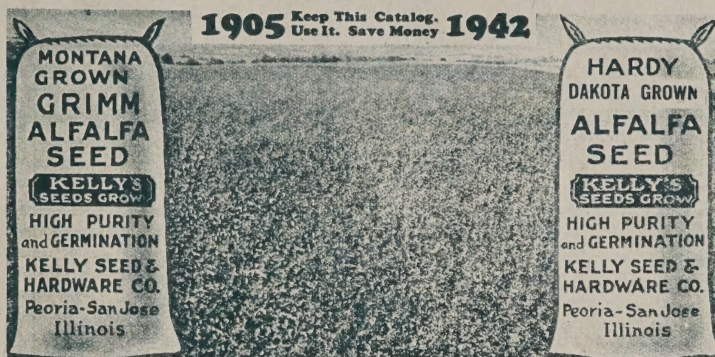
← A Field of Fine Alfalfa, worth \$35.00 per ton compared with grain feed. A good field will produce four tons a season.

BIG WHITE BIENNIEL SWEET CLOVER

This is a variety which is best for use as a fertilizer and also very good for pasture. It is now almost impossible to get pure White Blossom Sweet Clover, so we do not guarantee it to be entirely pure, but most of it will not show over 5% Yellow Blossom. The Yellow Blossom comes on earlier than the White Blossom and you may think one-half of it is Yellow Blossom, but this will disappear and when the White Blossom comes out you will find there was only a little Yellow Blossom in it. However, the two make a very good mixture and we believe a good idea to sow a mixture of Big White and Yellow Blossom, 75% White Blossom and 25% Yellow Blossom. For price see price list enclosed.

Sweet Clover is Your Best Nitrogen Factory.

"I planted several kinds of seed corn but I like K374 best of all. The K374 withstood the heat and drouth last summer a lot better and is a lot better corn.—EARL M. BROWN, WANATAH, INDIANA.



MONTANA GRIMM ALFALFA

While the crop of Montana Grimm is like all other origins, very short, we are glad to say we are fortunate again to be in a position to furnish you some of this hardy northern grown seed. Alfalfa seed coming from Montana must necessarily be of a very hardy origin. The majority of the alfalfa shows the effects of heavy rainfall which destroyed millions of pounds of seed. For price see price list enclosed.

CERTIFIED UTAH BLUE TAG GRIMM

Fine grade of seed where genuine Grimm is needed to stand hard conditions. Stocks of Blue Tag is limited and we offer subject to stock on hand. Do not pass up sowing alfalfa on account of high price. Milk, cream, cheese, pork and beef are all higher and good alfalfa will help produce these at lower cost than other feeds.

MONTANA COMMON

These are selected lots which came out of the northern part of Montana and which no doubt are either Grimm or Cossack or would never have stood the rigorous climate in which it is produced. Some of these fields were seeded so long ago that growers do not know whether it is Cossack or Grimm variety. Not registered or certified, so sold as common alfalfa. For price see price list enclosed.

COSSACK ALFALFA

This was found growing wild in the highest plateaus of Siberia under the most vigorous climatic conditions, varying from 40° below in the winter to 110° above in the summer, with a rain fall of only about 8 inches. The first seed of this variety was brought to America by Dr. Hansen of the United States Department of Agriculture many years ago. Its first home was in Western South Dakota, and many of the fields of Cossack seeded in South Dakota and Montana have been in production from 25 to 30 years.

Its crown and root growth is very similar to Grimm but is superior to Grimm in winter hardiness and wilt resistance. Most of the alfalfa throughout the middle west is destroyed by bacterial wilt. The fields start to turn yellow, and some people think it is caused by not enough lime while others think it is just a matter of the field running out; but the whole thing is bacterial wilt is working on it and it will be only a year or two before the field will be ruined.

Very fine stemmed and has more leaves than other varieties of Alfalfa. All United States Verified Origin. For prices see price list enclosed.

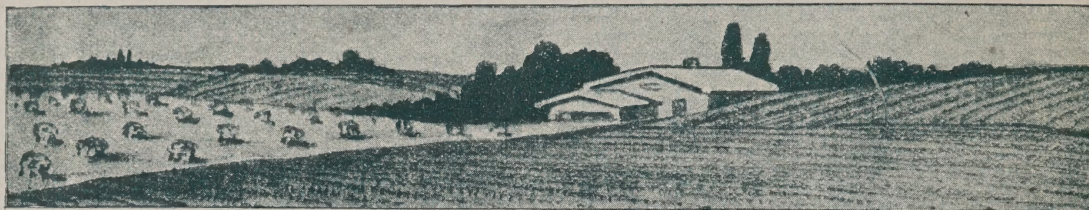
SOUTH DAKOTA NO. 12

This is one of the oldest and hardest varieties ever produced—a variety of which we never have had enough to run us through the season and our supply this year is extremely short. To trace its ancestors, the original fields were planted by the Pioneers from 40 to 50 years ago, some of which are still producing. Its hardy characteristics have been developed by seasons of drouth and extremely low temperatures of from 35° below to 105° in the summer, on ground where irrigation is unknown. This variety is surely a 'survival of the fittest.' Has very heavy top growth, very heavy producer and second only to Cossack in yield, winter hardiness and wilt resistance. All United States Verified Origin. For prices see price list enclosed.

HARDY NORTHWESTERN ALFALFA

This may come from Montana, North Dakota or northern Nebraska. For a good many years have bought some very fine seed out of northern Nebraska which has done exceptionally well. For price see price list enclosed.

For Good Gains, Use Brome and Blue Grass Mixed.



SWEET CLOVER

Early in the season it looked as though there would be a very large crop of sweet clover seed. Later when the seed began to set rain and wind destroyed most of the crop, leaving only a portion of the crop which as a whole is not as good quality as the average crop of the past. Some discoloration and germination not up to normal, but we have selected the very best of the crop and can give you as good new crop seed as there is. Present prices may look high but in checking up an old price list, during the World War we sold sweet clover at \$24.00 per bushel.

With the increased acreage to go into legumes, and with the low price of Sweet Clover, a large amount will be used. Every year sees more liming which puts this much more land into condition to produce Sweet Clover profitably. Every Sweet Clover plant is a nitrogen factory producing nitrogen at the very lowest cost.

An acre of a good stand of Sweet Clover will produce as much nitrogen as 16 loads of manure contain; as much phosphorus as is contained in 113 pounds of phosphate; and as much potassium as is contained in 112 pounds of potash—all of this for about \$1.00, the cost of the seed.

You gain nothing by letting a big top growth grow, before plowing it under. A Sweet Clover plant is a biennial plant, and the nature of it is to store plant food in the roots the first year. The second year adds but little more nitrogen, just translocates this plant food to the top growth. The Sweet Clover plant early in the spring is a heavy user of moisture. In fact it just pumps the moisture right out of the soil, and if you have a dry season, you may have a very, very poor crop. This is one advantage of fall plowing, if properly worked, you get a good mulch, which will hold moisture better than spring plowing.

GRUNDY COUNTY WHITE BLOSSOM

An early White Blossom, dwarf variety, which was developed in Grundy County about twenty years ago. This year we have a very large crop which was produced in this section which is near us at a considerably lower price. Much easier to harvest than the Big White or Yellow Blossom, and produces a big crop of seed. On rich black soil is often seeded in wheat, as does not grow as tall and cause as much trouble in harvesting as the Big White. Not so well adapted to the thinner soils. Better sow the Big White or Yellow Blossom on thin soil. For price see price list enclosed.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover seems much hardier than any other variety of Sweet Clover. Every year there seems to be more and more of it used. Does not grow as tall as the big white, grows a leafier, low down, bushier plant and very hardy. Usually matures ten to fifteen days earlier than the Big White. For price see price list enclosed.

ALL SWEET CLOVER MORE OR LESS MIXED

In selling sweet clover we do not guarantee it to be either pure white or pure yellow. As it is impossible for anyone to distinguish definitely one variety from another by the seed, we sell types only, for example WHITE TYPE, YELLOW TYPE, which give you the predominating color. There is very little difference in the value of the big white or the big yellow, and in sowing sweet clover on our own farms we mix, about half and half. Yellow is earlier and when it blooms, you think you have all yellow, but wait two or three weeks and you think the same field was all seeded to white blossom.

CUT NURSE CROP HIGH

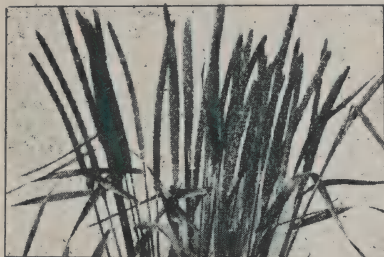
We do not recommend sowing a nurse crop in sowing Alfalfa, but with all kinds of Sweet Clover where sown with Oats or Rye, we advise cutting the stubble high. At the Ohio Experiment Station where oats were cut about the 10th of July, 14 to 18 inches high. By November 1 the weight of roots was 2,760 pounds per acre dry weight, and top growth 1,900 pounds. Where cut on the same date, 7 to 8 inches high, root weight was only 1,830 pounds, top growth 1,130 pounds. Where mowed with a mowing machine on same date, 2 to 3 inches high, root weight was 1,090 pounds, top growth 630 pounds or worth only about one-third as much as the highest cutting.

Lespedeza is Good for Mixtures.

USE MORE LIME

We strongly recommend the use of more Limestone. On most soils you cannot afford to farm without using Limestone. The lime content has been so depleted by continuous cropping from anywhere from 25 to 200 years that the supply is inadequate to grow legumes profitably. You get a thin stand, often more weeds, then blame the seed for the poor results. Limestone does not cost much and we recommend more hauling and spreading of Limestone and less time spent loitering around in town. To farm profitably, it still takes some work. We often hear farmers brag about how many miles they have put on their cars in a year, and we do not wonder why their farms and crops look as they do.

All legumes must have lime. Have your soil analyzed; and, if deficient in lime, supply it at once. It is best to spread your lime at least four months before you do your seeding. Lime increases both the quantity and quality of the legume. Here again is where Uncle Samuel pays most of the bill. Even on swamp land which still contains a lot of lime and snail shells, we still find it has paid us well to spread from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of Limestone per acre.



Timothy, about 3 lbs. per acre is very good to sow with Alfalfa.

TIMOTHY

The standard hay of commerce. In order to get a meadow or pasture started it is necessary to use some timothy which is a good plant to sow on all soils. If you sow with clover seed a sprinkling of two quarts per acre, this will hold the clover from lodging and also from falling down and moulding. When the clover is plowed the timothy roots keep the soil from running together and getting hard.

At the present low price it is well to sow a good acreage of timothy. For prices see page

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

We are the largest buyers of Kentucky Blue Grass in Central Illinois, buying our seed direct from the cleaners in Kentucky and Missouri. We do not buy light, chaffy seed. Most of our seed weighs 21 lbs. to the bushel while the regular weight of one bushel of Blue Grass is 14 lbs. Light chaff and hulls so often received in Blue Grass is of no value whatever, but used by many concerns as a filler. Prices: Single lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more, 28c; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 50 lbs. or more \$12.50; 100 lbs. or more \$23.00. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

RED TOP

Red Top belongs to the Blue Grass family. Will grow on the poorest soil and it is said red top is the last thing that will grow before soil is abandoned.

Southern Illinois, in the Hard Pan section, red top is grown profitably. Red Top makes a good pasture, and a fine mixture with blue grass for a lawn. When blue grass dries and burns up, red top stays green and thrives.

Red Top will also grow in shady places where other grasses will not grow.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

On our good land in North Central Illinois we find it does not pay to grow Lespedeza for a crop, as other legumes such as red clover, alfalfa and sweet clover do much better. On thin lands in other sections Lespedeza has proven to be a great crop. We recommend 12 pounds hulled seed and 20 pounds unhulled seed per acre for best results, but some do well with less seed. We recommend hulled and scarified Lespedeza which can be cleaned and sown like clover or alfalfa.

RAPE SEED

For the past 17 years we have imported rape from Holland and Japan, mostly from Holland, a million pounds or more of rape seed, furnishing most of the central west jobbers rape seed. Last year we were unable to import from either of these countries and as these jobbers looked to us for rape seed we tried for four months to get some information on Argentine Rape which was being offered, but no one in this country seemed to know anything about it, no more than it was a dwarf rape. We imported some of this which proved to be unadapted for spring sowing for feed. We then contracted for our rape seed to be grown in the north-western part of the United States and offer you some of the finest genuine Dwarf Essex Rape seed we ever saw, shows a purity of 99.80 and a germination of 98%.

For 1943 we have growing for us on contract 285 acres of this same variety of rape. More rape should be seeded, as rape produces an abundance of rich feed for sheep, hogs and cattle, equal in food value to alfalfa. Few people realize the real value of rape, especially for hogs and sheep.

Rye Grass Will Produce the Best Quick Pasture.

ORLANDO SOVBODA, MORSE BLUFF, NEBRASKA, says: Kelly's hybrids were the easiest picking and highest yielding corn out of several planted in the same field. Very dry but made 70 bushels per acre.



Above is a reproduction of a photograph of a field of rape (sent us by one of our growers), which was planted last April. He states some of the stocks are $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick. Such a field should produce 1,000 pounds of seed per acre. Rape is usually seeded in the summer, but this year this grower seeded in April and will be harvested about the 10th of August the following year. For this year's seeding we offer at the following prices:

Small lots	\$.22½ lb.
25 to 100 pounds.....	.20 lb.
100 pounds or more.....	.18½ lb.

RYE GRASS

Rye grass makes the quickest pasture of anything we have to offer and should be used in all grass mixtures. In many European countries rye grass is the principal pasture grass.

PRICE: Small lots	\$.15 lb.
25 to 100 pounds.....	.12 lb.
100 pounds or more.....	.10 lb.

SOY BEANS

For many years we have handled large quantities of Soybeans, starting about 30 years ago when we sold our first soybeans at \$10.00 per bushel. For the last ten years we have averaged around 100,000 bushels of beans a year for seed. At the time we usually harvest soybeans it looked as though there would be no seed beans, but to most everybody's surprise, these soybeans came through in better condition than most people expected. While only a small part of the crop is fit for seed, we have some very good beans which show about average germination. In some sections there are very few beans fit for seed, in fact we understand in some parts of Iowa where a good many beans are now produced, very few are fit for seeding purposes.

For several years Illinois has produced more than 50% of all the soybeans in the United States. We have two houses in the producing section and in a position to furnish you good beans at as low a price as anyone in the United States. Soybeans is a very important crop in central Illinois and the cash income with some farmers equals their corn crop.

With the increased demand for oil and meal, there should be a greatly increased demand for seed beans and we are just wondering where all these seed beans are going to come from. Many of the beans which look as though fit for seed, were combined too wet, carrying from 14 to 20% moisture. No doubt most of these beans will be unfit for seed as it is almost impossible to keep beans in good condition if they have over 14% moisture.

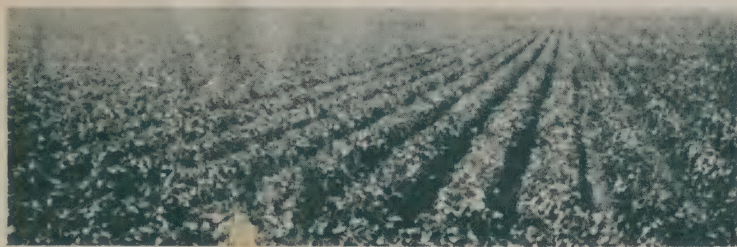
CHIEF

A new bean developed by Dr. Woodworth of the Illinois Agriculture Station, the man who developed the Illini soybean. This is a yellow bean similar in many respects to the Illini, but a better bean. Stands up better, yields better, pops out less than any other bean we know of. Also stands wet weather better. Grows a little taller than Illini and three or four days later. Most outstanding is the added yields. We only have about 4,000 bushels of these Chief beans, a large percentage of which is already sold. For prices see price list enclosed.



This is a picture of a 75-acre field of Chief beans taken on Thanksgiving Day. Sixty days previous to this time these beans stood weeks and weeks of rain totaling about 17 inches, also several strong winds. Note how they still stand up in excellent shape and the beans showed little effect of all this moisture and wind.

Soy Beans Should Be Inoculated for Best Results.



The best way to grow soybeans is to drill them in rows 27 inches apart and cultivate. The only way you can keep from fouling up your farm with weeds. Will produce more beans and of better quality with less seed. An 80-acre field of Illini beans.

ILLINI BEANS

While this bean was developed by our own Agriculture College, it has now spread pretty much all over the soybean producing section of the middlewest. This is a bean which is especially adapted to central Illinois conditions, will stay in the pod a long time before it is combined without much loss in popping out. Manchu bean a few years ago was the leading bean. Today very few Manchu are produced in our section. Illini has taken the place of Manchu, Midwest, Hurlybrink, A-K, etc.

Our supply of good Illini soybeans is limited this year and would advise placing your order soon. Illini stands up well and even though it lodges by wind or heavy growth, when the leaves drop off it has a peculiar habit of the stems again becoming erect which helps greatly in saving the quality of the beans and also a great help in combining them.

MANCHU

Manchu is a little larger bean than Illini, has a black eye, whereas Illini has very little coloring around the eye. Years ago this was the leading bean but newer beans have taken its place. Farther north, out of the great bean producing section, Manchu seems to mature earlier and is still grown in large acreage. We have some good Manchu beans. If you prefer this variety better order them soon.

KIRKBRIDE

An improved Manchu from an individual selection. A larger bean than the Manchu, in fact the largest of any bean we have to offer. A little later than Manchu, grows a little taller and a better producer. For price see price list enclosed.

HAY MIXTURE

On account of the heavy rains very few beans were cut for hay and with the higher prices for beans, most of the farmers harvested them for the bean instead of the hay. This gives us a good supply of hay beans, mostly blacks with some yellow beans and some lots showing a few brown beans. Soybean hay is very high in protein and makes good feed for either cattle or horses. Crop can be produced very quickly making a heavy tonnage.

COW PEAS

Usually we have many thousands of bushels of cow peas to offer. Two years ago sold more than 50,000 bushels of cow peas for seed, but sorry our stock is so limited that we are not quoting a price. If you are interested write and let us know the quantity you are interested in and will quote you subject to stock on hand. Continuous heavy rains at the time the crop should have been harvested caused almost a complete loss of the cow pea crop.



SEED OATS

We are one of the largest handlers of seed oats in the United States. Have about 45,000 bushels on hand at this time. We had more acreage of oats certified in Illinois than any other grower. Our oats are all of good quality, heavy, bright and well recleaned.

A Good Farming Mill Will Pay for Itself Every Year If Properly Used.

"Have the best corn crop in ten years. 805 will make 50 to 60 bushels on very poor soil. Had worst storm in years on August 26. Blew the leaves off but the stalks still stand."—DAVE FREDERICH, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

CERTIFIED MARION OATS

Marion—a new oat—a cross between Markton and Rainbow. Markton, a very smut-resistant oat. Rainbow, resistant to both stem and leaf-resistant.

This oat is the most rust-resistant variety of which we know. Medium height stalk. Stands up exceptionally well. A high yielder, very fine quality, white oat.

We had very poor oats crop over most of Central Illinois this year much of it producing only 25 to 40 bushels per acre. We had one field of these Marion Oats which made 75 bushels per acre and which weighed 35 pounds. These oats average 68 bushels on another one of our farms. In 1940 at the DeKalb Field, the Marion Oats yielded an average of 81.8 bushels per acre over a 3-year period. The average yield of the Columbia during the same 3 years was 71.6 bushels. Difference in yield of the Marion Oats was 10.2 bushels above the average over a 3-year period. Has the highest rank of any variety in the test.

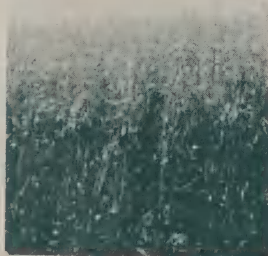
Marion Oat is not as early as the Columbia, but is classed as an early oat. Probably matures about 4 to 5 days later. We do not produce any late oats as we have found they are not satisfactory in this section of the country. This year some of the far-famed Canadian Oat which were delivered to our elevator weighed only 22 pounds per bushel. We know of no high yields secured from these oats which carried so much high-pressure advertising and sold at high prices for the last two or three years. As a rate of seeding for the Marion Oats we would recommend 1½ bushels per acre as they stood out well and with these heavy oats this is enough to sow especially if they are drilled which we would recommend. A very good combine oat.

Marion is also an oat which the oatmeal manufacturers want. The Boone variety of oats came from the same cross as the Marion, but the Boone proved to be a yellow oat, has a yellow kernel and makes a yellow oatmeal, something the manufacturers do not want, but they do recommend Marion as the best oat for their purpose. We have only about 6,000 bushels of certified Marion oats, most of which are now sold. If you want some of these high-yielding oats would advise placing your order at once. For price see price list enclosed.

CERTIFIED COLUMBIA OATS

For combine oats, the Columbia has over a period of years proven to be a very good variety. It is true that this season in many sections they went down by the storms. Rather stiff straw. A gray oat but usually sells at white oat price. Our earliest oats. Matures in Central Illinois about the 2nd of July in a normal season.

CERTIFIED WISCONSIN STATE PRIDE No. 7



This oat is 4 or 5 days later than the Columbia, maturing about the same time as the Marion. Produces more straw than any other variety we have. While it grows rather tall, it usually stands up very well. The oats we have come from the Agricultural College, Madison, Wisconsin, a year ago last spring.

This shows Wisconsin State Pride No. 7 grown on one of our farms which was on very rich land. At the time this picture was taken, these oats were 65 inches high, but stood up perfectly. This is a variety we have grown for many years with excellent results and one we consider the best for an all-round oat.

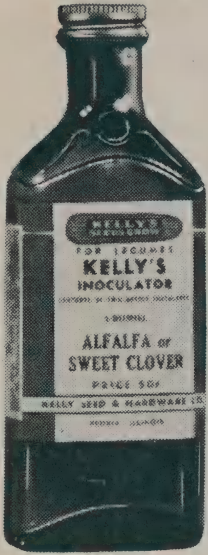
GOPHER OATS

Gopher oats is a variety which has been sold for many years. Medium maturing. Medium straw, very stiff. Stands up well. Matures under normal conditions in Central Illinois about the 8th to 10th of July.

IOWA OATS

This is an old standby but still it is often a very high-yielding oat. We consider it the best of the Iowa varieties such as 101, 105 and 103. For the past 3 or 4 years it has out-yielded the majority of the older varieties. Straw rather short. Stands up well. Good combine oats.

Taking Away Incentive to Save Is A Curse to the American People.



Kelly's Inoculators

Inoculation of seeds is no longer a new thing and there is no need of taking up much space in our catalog regarding inoculation.

Some still inoculate by using soil, but this is very poor economy as they often carry the disease such as bacteria wilt to the new fields, inoculating it with this wilt disease which it soon destroyed.

It is much better at the price of pure inoculators, to buy pure inoculators which are absolutely free of any of these soil born diseases. We recommend for all small seeds, Kelly's Jelly Inoculator. On soy beans and cow peas, we recommend Kelly's Humus Inoculator.

Prices

1 bushel size.....	35c	5 bushel size.....	\$1.15
2 1/2 bushel size.....	65c		

Humus Inoculator for these Clovers and Alfalfa, same price.

2 bushel size	35c	Kelly's Jelly Soy Bean Inoculator	
5 bushel size	70c	5 bottles or more.....	65c ea.

Kelly's Humus Soy Bean Inoculator

This bacteria is grown in a moist, humus which proves ideal for this purpose. Some prefer this form of inoculation for soy beans as it is very easy to apply. Humus is a fine black dust form, just enough moisture in it for good growth of the bacteria. We do not recommend a dry inoculator as we have found from experience it is not the best.

Kelly's Soy Bean Humus Inoculator Prices

5 bushel size.....	\$0.65
10 bushel size.....	1.00
30 bushel size.....	2.00

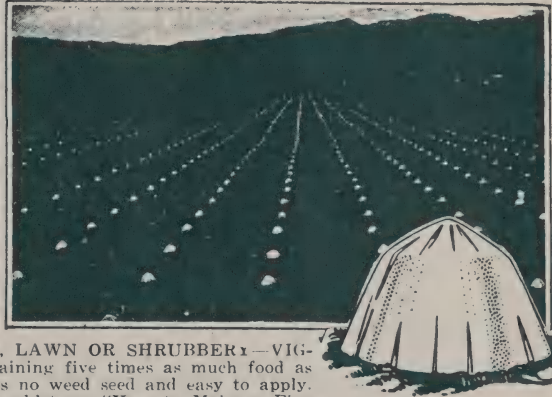


BLACK LEAF 40

Is a powerful and effective insecticide which contains 40 per cent nicotine. A by-product of the tobacco plant. Kills aphids, thrips, and leaf rollers. May be used as spray against all insects. Recommended by florists and entomologists. The best thing to use on roses and shrubbery as it kills any insect that feeds on the leaves.

One of the new and best ways to rid your chickens of lice is to paint your roosts with Black Leaf "40." Ounce paints 13 feet of roosts; 5 oz. 75 ft. and lb. 200 ft. Oz. bottle, 30c; 5 oz. bottle, \$1.00; lb. bottle, \$2.25; 2 lb. tin, \$3.25; 5 lb. tin, \$5.85; 10 lb. tin \$10.60.

NEW LIFE FOR YOUR GARDEN, LAWN OR SHRUBBERY—VIGORO is a condensed plant food, containing five times as much food as sheep manure. It is odorless, contains no weed seed and easy to apply. Directions in every bag. Send for booklet on "How to Make a Fine Lawn with VIGORO." Use it on your lawn, flowers and shrubbery. Increases yield and quality of your garden. 25 lb. bag, \$1.50; 50 lb. bag, \$2.50; 100 lb. bag, \$4.00.



HOT CAPS

Hot caps are miniature hot houses which protect the plants from frost, wind and insects. These caps can be readily placed over plants with the use of a hot cap setter, a small steel tool, with which the soil can be placed firmly around the edges of the cap which holds the cap down.

These are made of a specially prepared paper which lets the light and sunshine through. Oftentimes crops can be marketed from ten days to three weeks earlier, thereby taking advantage of the earlier higher priced markets.

25 Hot Caps and Paper Setter.....	\$.50
100 Hot Caps and One Light Metal Setter with Steel Tamper.....	2.75
250 Hot Caps and Metal Setter and Tamper.....	4.00
1000 Hot Caps.....	10.00
Steel Setter and Tamper.....	1.50

Parcel Post or Express Prepaid.

SWIFT FERTILIZERS

Steam Bone Meal, 100 lb. bag.....	\$2.75	Rose Growers Bone Meal, 100-lb. bag.....	\$3.50
50-lb. bag.....	\$1.75	Ammonia Sulphate, 100-lb. bag.....	\$2.75
25-lb. bag.....	\$1.00	Nitrate of Soda, 100-lb. bag.....	\$3.25
Pulverized Sheep Manure, 100-lb. bag.....	\$2.00	Granular Cynamid, 100-lb. bag.....	\$3.00
50-lb. bag.....	\$1.10	Special Tree Food, 100-lb. bag.....	\$3.25
25-lb. bag.....	65c		
Horticulture Peat Moss, Bale.....	\$3.50		
50-lb. bag.....	\$1.85		
25-lb. bag.....	\$1.00		

SWIFT RED STEER FERTILIZERS

(Bagged in 80-lb. paper bags)

4-16-4	\$1.60	0-20-10	\$1.60
4-8-6	\$1.35	0-10-20	\$1.55
0-8-24	\$1.60	0-20-0	\$1.10
2-12-6	\$1.65		



Quality is our first consideration in seeds. Our seeds are much above the average.

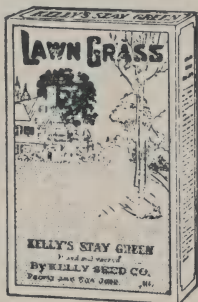
SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass is one of the best emergency feed grasses. For quick pasture it has no equal. It can be seeded as soon as the ground is well warmed up. Do not plant too early. Sixty days after planting you have an abundance of rich feed. Especially rich in sugar. Will stand heavy pasturing until frost. Sudan grass also makes an excellent rich, coarse hay. For best results, sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Cow Peas or Soybeans seeded with Sudan adds protein to the sugar content of the Sudan and makes a well-balanced feed.

Price, 25 to 100 pounds, 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. or over, \$6.00 per hundred. Special prices on large lots.

KELLY'S STAY GREEN LAWN GRASS

Good lawn grasses are one of our specialties, and this is the best mixture we can make regardless of the price. Is made up of Special 25 lb. Kentucky Blue Grass, the best grade of Red Top, White Dutch Clover Bent Grass and other high grade grasses. Price: 1 lb., 45c; 5 lb. bag, \$2.



KELLY'S NORTHSORE LAWN GRASS

High grade lawn grass. Good honest mixture. Contains 21 lb. Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, White Dutch Clover, Rye Grass. Price: 1 lb. 35c; 5 lb. bag, \$1.50.

PEAT MOSS

For 15 years we imported large quantities of Peat Moss. We were one of the first importers of Peat Moss from Germany, but in all later years we imported our Peat Moss from Sweden which we found to be the best of any in the whole world. Last year we received an importation late in the season of Genuine Swedish Peat Moss, and we still have a small quantity of this in the Poultry Litter but are entirely sold out of the Swedish Horticultural.

We quote you on Poultry Litter, either Swedish Peat Moss or Canadian, full bales, \$3.25.

Horticultural Peat Moss, which is one of the best lawn fertilizers you can use—supplies humus at the lowest possible cost, also furnishes nitrogen at a low cost—full bales \$3.50; 50-lb. Bag, \$2.00; 25-lb. Bag, \$1.10.

SEED POTATOES

We are headquarters for good Northern Grown Seed Potatoes. Most of our potatoes coming from Northern North Dakota, about 40 miles from the Canadian line. All black dirt potatoes. Do you know seed potatoes from black dirt will often produce seed potatoes from black dirt will from sand land. Possibly, in the past, you have planted good looking potatoes which failed to produce. Black dirt potatoes usually cost more, but are worth more.



EARLY OHIO. Red River Ohio potatoes are the best all around variety you can grow. No doubt there are more Red River Ohio potatoes grown than all others added together. This cut shows a typical sample with blunt ends, oblong in shape, with medium eyes, rather dark, smooth skin. Price, \$2.10 per bag of 100 lbs. Certified, \$2.35.

IRISH COBBLERS. Grown in the Red River Valley. First grown in the east by New Jersey and New York truckers for fancy hotel trade that required white potatoes. It is almost a pure white potato, round with rough sides, eyes deeper than the Ohio. The Cobbler is one of the highest yielding potatoes and for a medium late potato it cannot be excelled, always cooking up dry and mealy. Price per 100 lb. bag, \$2.00. Certified, \$2.25.

EARLY TRIUMPHS. The earliest kind of a potato, sometimes called Six Weeks potato, reddish in color, almost round with a smooth skin. Not a main crop potato, but a few should always be planted for early use. Price per 100 lb. bag, \$2.40.

RURAL NEW YORKER. A good main crop potato, oblong in shape with two rather flat sides, smooth white skin, eyes very inconspicuous, a very high yielding variety. A potato which is adapted to most all soils. It is easily grown, a good keeper and all in all is one of the best you can grow. Price per 10 lb. bag, \$2.50.

Semesan Bel for Potatoes

Semesan Bel by controlling diseases which sap the vitality of seed potatoes, gives the seeds a chance to germinate quickly, producing sprouts of healthy vigor from which grow increased yields of clean healthy plants and tubers.

Apply to whole or cut seed potatoes either as dry powder or dip.

Four ounces treats 15 bushels of potatoes. Price 45c; 1 lb. treats 60 bushels, cost \$1.50.

**Yields Increased 10%
32% Less Disease in Potatoes
Prevents Scab and Decay**

"The increase in yield from Improved Semesan Bel was about 20%. I also treated some of my seed with hot formaldehyde and I am convinced that Improved Semesan Bel is much better," writes one of our growers.

Spraying Pays Big Dividends in Quality and Yields.

SCALECIDE



We are distributors for Scalecide in this section, buying by the car load. Once used, always used, as a complete dormant spray. The delayed dormant spray with Scalecide controls scale of all kinds, aphids, pear thrips, leaf miner, case bearer, leaf roller, bud moth and canker. In addition to this the use of Scalecide year after year greatly invigorates the tree. Does not injure even the eyes. No burning, is non-poisonous, saves half the cost of spraying. Does its entire work in 30 minutes. Is not affected by rains like Lime-Sulphur. No clogging of sprayer.

WE GUARANTEE that, if you will divide an orchard, your worst or best, in two parts equal in general condition, and for three years, spray one part with Scalecide according to our directions and the other part with lime-sulphur, giving the same summer treatment to both parts, the part sprayed with Scalecide will be better than the part sprayed with lime-sulphur—in the judgment of three disinterested fruit growers—or we will refund the money you have paid for the Scalecide.

Scalecide Prolongs the Life of Your Sprayer

Price: 50-gallon barrel \$22.50; 30-gallon barrel \$16.00; 15-gallon drum \$10.00. In addition to these prices a deposit of \$3.00 for 50 gallon, \$2.50 for 30 gallon and \$2.00 for 15 gallon drum is required, to be paid back to you on return of drum. 10-gallon can \$8.50; 5-gallon can \$5.00. Freight prepaid to your station on above quantities. Special prices on large lots. One gallon cans \$1.35; 1 quart can 50c.

SULFOCIDE—A Better Summer Spray

A powerful summer fungicide for fruit, vegetables and flowers. Best for the control of apple scab, brown moth in peaches and other serious diseases. One of the best summer sprays is to take one gallon of Sulfocide, two lbs. of Kayso and four lbs. of arsenate of lead. Always follow these directions in mixing. Put in Kayso first, arsenate second and Sulfocide last. This makes 200 gallons of spray material at a cost of about \$4.00, which is cheaper than home made Bordo and much better. **Price:** Quart 85c; gallon can \$2.15; 5 gallon can \$7.25; 10 gallon can \$13.50. Freight prepaid on 5 gallons or more.

SPRAY CATALIZER

A new product which is taking the place of Kayso which is used as a spreader where Arsenate of Lead is used to keep from burning the fruit or foliage. Also spreads the spray evenly over the fruit trees or branches increasing the killing capacity greatly. Saves blotches which burn trees and foliage; a binder which makes the poison stick. 50-lb. bag, \$9.00; 2-lb. bag, 25 to a case, any amount sold, 20c per lb.

LIQUID LIME SULPHUR: 50 gallon barrel, 20c per gallon.

OIL EMULSION, a very good oil spray with good killing effects, 20c per gallon.

LOOK FOR THIS NAME
FLEX-O-GLASS—printed on
every yard for Your Protection.
2 YEARS SERVICE
GUARANTEED



For POULTRY HOUSES,
HOT BEDS,
PORCHES,
BARN WINDOWS

FLEX-O-GLASS

PROVED BEST BY TEST — ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

Holds in heat better than glass and lets in healthful ultra violet rays that glass stops. Only 1/10 the cost of glass.

Prices: 36-in wide. One square yard, by mail, 35c; 5 square yards, \$1.25; by mail, \$1.50; 10 yards, \$2.25; by mail, \$2.60. 50 yards at 18c, not prepaid.

RAT-SCENT

A poisonous grain that is sure death to rats and mice. Harmless to chickens. No bait to mix. Lasts indefinitely and never gets mouldy or wormy. We recommend this very emphatically.

Prices (not mailable): 35c; large size, 50c.

THOMPSON'S VITAMIN B-1 For Your Garden

**VITAMIN B-1 PURE CRYSTALLINE
POWDER PRODUCES AMAZING
REINVIGORATED ROOT GROWTH!**

... Cattleya blooms twice normal size ... 5-inch tea rose buds ... Cottage tulips with 30-inch stems Hyacinths with flower heads over 12 inches long ... Snapdragons, 6½ feet tall ... Birds of Paradise with 16 huge flowers ... Daffodils bigger than a salad plate on a 42-inch stalk thicker than a man's thumb ... Roses transplanted while flowering ... Annuals, perennials and shrubs transplanted without soil on roots ... Root-rot stopped in valuable trees ...

100 mgm; 1/10 gram.

**\$1.00
Postpaid**

Makes 2000 gallons of solution; enough for a season in the average garden.



ACME SPRAYS INSECTICIDES DUSTS



Acme Red River Potato Mix

Dust or Spray. A scientific formula combining a patented copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker

drives off flea beetle and leaf hopper prevents blight stimulates foliage. Get top prices for your harvest.

1 lb. bag...30c 4 lb. bag...75c

Acme Bait-M with Metaidehyde



An attractive insect bait for plant protection. Contains metaidehyde, the marvelous new discovery for control of snails and slugs. Also contains Calcium Arsenate effective against cutworms, ear wigs, sow bugs, grass hoppers, and certain other insects which migrate on ground.

1½ lb...30c 4 lb...75c 15 lb...\$2.50

Acme Arsenate of Lead

The widest used arsenical insecticide. Safe on tender foliage for the control of chewing insects on fruit trees, vegetables, tobacco, and many other plants. Controls grubs in lawns.



½ lb...20c 1 lb...25c 4 lb. bag...55c

Acme Rotenone Garden Guard

For use as a spray or dust.

Non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals, yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against an exceedingly wide range of insects. The killing ingredient is Rotenone.

Contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. It is especially recommended for use on broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and string beans (Mexican Bean Beetle.) A favorite of the housewife for the rose and flower garden. Controls lice, fleas, and mites on dogs, cats, birds, and chickens.



1 lb. sifter carton .30c 4 lb. bag .50c

25 lb. bag \$3.00 50 lb. bag...\$6.00



Acme Paris Green

Strongest and quickest-acting of all arsenical insecticides. Used on hardy foliage such as potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and

insect baits where extreme measures are necessary.

¼ lb...20c 1 lb...50c 5 lb...\$2.25
14 lb...\$5.00

Acme Bordeaux Mixture

Prevents large losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose, etc. Stimulates plant growth, increasing the harvest. Almost every kind of vegetable, fruit, and shrub can be improved by Bordeaux spraying.



1 lb...25c 4 lb...65c

Acme Stop

A sticky tree banding compound for use on trees, shrubs, and vines to prevent insects from crawling up to destroy foliage. Simplifies the spraying problem later. A gummy, sticky oil mass retaining stickiness over a long period. Easily removed from hands and tools with kerosene soaked cloth.



6 oz...30c 1 lb...50c 5 lb...\$2.50
10 lb...\$4.50



Acme Lime Sulfur

A standard 33° Baume lime and sulphur converted into a dry powder having all the effectiveness of a liquid product when dissolved in water. For dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl, and twig borer. For summer spraying against scale, soot, blotch, red spider, and mite.

1 lb...25c 5 lb...\$1.15
25 lb. drum...\$3.50



Acme Ant-Kill

Most effective for control of all honey-dew loving ants. Eliminates the whole colony. Syrup is sold with only safety cup on the market. Fully covered by U.S. patents.

Jr. Set...35c Cottage Set...60c
2 oz. bottle...20c Pint...75c
Extra Cups...10c

Acme Aphis Spray

An improved nicotine spray combining a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40. As a contact spray controlled tests prove it to be more effective against a wide range of soft bodied sucking insects than any other contact spray. Mixes easily with any kind of water. Complete directions found with every package. Recommended for aphis (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper, and many more hardy insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes, and trees.

3 oz. collapsible tube...30c 12 oz...90c 2½ lb...\$2.25



Ceresan for Treating Grains Pays 100% Profit.



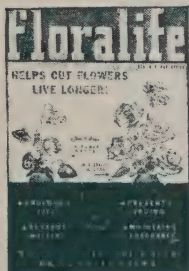
CYANO GAS "A" DUST. A powerful dust that forms a deadly gas when exposed to the air. Kills ants, rats in burrows, ground hogs, prairie dogs, mice, gophers, woodchucks, ground squirrels, and hornets. Very effective. Does not rely on the feeding habits of the pests to destroy them.

Prices by express only: 4-oz. spouted can for ants, 30c; ½ lb. can, 45c; 1-lb. can, 75c; 5-lb. can, \$3.00; 25-lb. can, \$10.00; 100-lb. can, \$25.00. Write for leaflets.



CYANO GAS "G" FUMIGANT. A positive fumigant for greenhouses, mushroom houses, warehouses, flour mills, grain and seeds, and soil sterilization, aphids, white-fly, thrips, soft scale, mealy bug, and control for crop destroying rodents. A fumigant for bulbs in storage.

Prices by express only: 5-lb., \$3.00; 25-lb., \$10.00; 100-lb. \$25.00. Write for leaflets.



FLORALIFE
Prolong the Beauty and Life of Your Cut Flowers

Floralife prolongs the life of the flower by many days. Prevents fading; retards wilting even in warm rooms. It is very simple and easy to use. A 10c package is sufficient for a 2-quart vase or several smaller vases. Splendid to use for flower shows. Price, large packet, 10c; 3 for 25c, post-paid.



An item on which we can save you some money. The highest grade belting we can buy. Made by one of the largest manufacturers of high grade belting. We use a good many hundred feet of belting and from our experience, there is none better. Red friction surface belt, made of 28 oz. duck. Cut any length.

1 inch, 3 ply	7c per Ft.
1½ inch, 3 ply	10c per Ft.
2 inch, 3 ply	12½c per Ft.
2½ inch, 3 ply	15c per Ft.

3 inch, 3 ply	18c per Ft.
4 inch, 3 ply	22c per Ft.
5 inch, 4 ply	30c per Ft.
6 inch, 4 ply	40c per Ft.

The Cyclone Seed Sower



FOR SOWING ALL KINDS OF SEED BROADCAST
Double fan insures uniform flow of seed. Automatic seed adjustment. Triple gears adjustable to take up the wear. Scatters seed evenly each side of operator. Price, \$2.00.



More effective results at less cost. "Black Leaf 40" used with our "Cap-Brush" Roost Applicator delouses four times as many birds as old paint brush method.

Kills poultry lice. Just paint it on the roosts. Eliminates individual handling of birds. Very effective and largely used.

Prices: 1-oz. size, 35c; by mail, 40c; 5-oz. size, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.10; 1 lb., \$2.25; by mail, \$2.35; 2 lbs., \$3.25; by mail, \$3.40; 5 lbs., \$5.85; by mail, \$6.00; 10 lbs., \$10.20; by mail, \$10.60.

BLACK LEAF 40 WORM PELLETS

Controls worms with no loss of production. Nicotine in shockless form. Pellets are divided. ½ pellet used for pullets and full sized pellet for hens. Tasteless, odorless, and non-toxic to birds.

Prices: 1c each, postpaid. Packed in cellophane packets of ten pellets.

BLACK LEAF WORM POWDER

A new "one-shot" control of round worms. Fed in mash without the necessity of handling the birds.

Prices: 4-oz. size (100 birds), 75c; 1½-lb. size (600 birds), \$2.90; 3-lb. size (1,200 birds), \$5.60, postpaid.

"GOLD LEAF" TOBACCO POWDER

Controls round worms. Just feed it in the mash. 2 lbs., 25c; by mail, 35c; 10 lbs., 65c; by mail, 85c; 100 lbs. by freight, \$4.25.

CERESAN

Every bushel of Wheat, Barley or Oats should be treated with Ceresan. Increases yields from 2 to 5 bushels per acre. Much better to use than Formaldehyde which may destroy germination of your seed. Seed grains can be treated weeks in advance of seeding with Ceresan with no damage to the seed. Ceresan not only kills smut but kills stripe and other seed-borne diseases.

Prices: lb. can, treats 32 bushels of grain, 75c; 5-lb. can, treats 160 bushels of grain, \$3.25.

← Ceresan Treated Seed Produces Bigger Yields.

RUBBER BELTING

THE SECTIONAL TUBE STYLE "HORN" SEED SOWER HAS PATENTED BRASS SEED GAUGE

Adjustable to sow any amount per acre.

Used for sowing clover, timothy, lespedeza, alfalfa and all other small smooth seeds. Is popular, low priced and has a large sale.

90c Each





GARDEN SEED

The garden seed situation is a very bad one and we quote all prices subject to stock on hand. Heavy rains last spring in the northwest, where most of the root crops such as carrots, beets, radishes, turnips, etc. are produced, continued for weeks and weeks until many of the tubers were completely ruined, rotted in the ground.

Many of the vine seeds were ruined by hail and early frosts. In the past we received much of our garden seeds from Holland and Denmark, but with war conditions such as they are, there is no chance of importing from any European country. Instead of being able to get imports to relieve the situation, millions of pounds of garden seed is being sold to England. First orders will get the seeds. Do not be caught short of garden seed. No orders filled for less than 50c. For wholesalers and large market gardeners we ask you to write for wholesale list.

BEANS

Rows should be about 2 ft. apart. Seeds covered $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Plant 3 to 6 inches apart according to size of beans. 2 lbs. plants 100 ft.; 60 lbs. to acre. Beans are very high in protein, furnishing the most protein at less cost than any kind of vegetable you can grow.

BUSH GREEN BEANS

BOUNTIFUL. Maturing in 55 days. Desirable home and market garden sort. Particularly valuable for early shipping. Pods light green, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in. long. Stringless, brittle, dry seeds straw yellow. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.**

FULL MEASURE. 60 days. Unsurpassed for home and market garden. Plant large, very productive. Green pods, 6 to 7 in. long. Round, fleshy, brittle, stringless, fine grain. Seeds reddish brown mottle with buff. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.**

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 60 days. One of the best for home and market garden. Good canner. Plant large, very productive; pods medium green, 6 to 7 in. long. Stringless. Seeds yellowish brown. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.**

RED VALENTINE. 60 days. Good home and market variety. Pods medium green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. long, semi-stringless, brittle, fine grain. Seed purple reddish speckled with buff. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.**

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 55 days. Best variety for home and market gardens. Plants large, thrifty, very productive, pods medium green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and equally thick. Very fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, dry seeds coffee brown. Our own growing. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.**



Stringless Green Pod

WHITE NAVY BEAN or **EARLY MARROW PEA.** Hardy, very prolific. Pods 4 inches long. Dry bean, small, white. **Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 65c.**

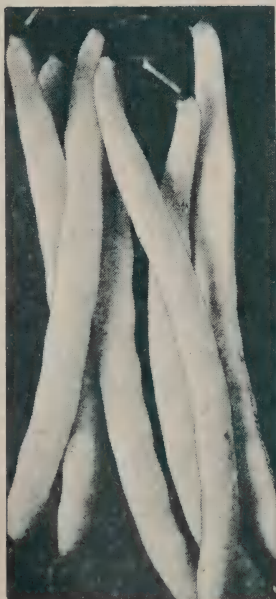
BUSH WAX BEANS

CURRIES RUST PROOF. 55 days. A good shipping variety, plants thrifty and productive. Yellow pod 6 inches long; seeds brown. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.**

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. 60 days. Our best home garden variety, also good canner; plants small, productive. Yellow pod. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. Brittle, stringless. Seeds white splashed with violet, carmine and purple. Our own growing. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.**

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. 58 days. Good home and market bean. Plants small, heavy producer over long period; pods golden yellow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, stringless, fine grained, tender. Seeds black. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.**

PENCIL POD WAX. 65 days. A good market gardener's and trucker's variety. Plant large and thrifty, very productive over long period. Pods bright yellow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. Stringless, brittle, fine grained. Quality unexcelled; seeds black. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.**



Pencil Pod Wax

Beets Give You Pep. The Highly Colored the Most.



Kentucky Wonder

very plump, highest quality of any lima beans. Dry beans large, plump, white. Seed very scarce this year. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

HENDERSON'S BUSH (Baby Lima). 65 days. Plant medium large, fairly productive, pods 3 in. long, containing 3 to 4 seeds. Dry beans, white. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

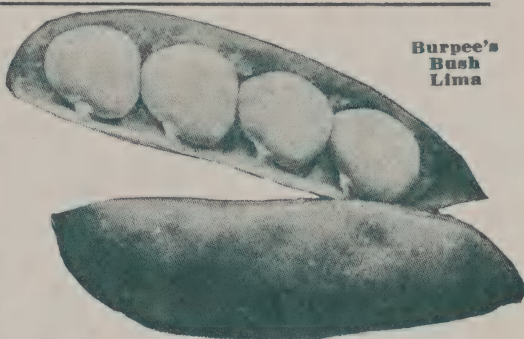
POLE GREEN PODS

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOME-STEAD. 72 days. Unexcelled for home and market garden. Excellent climber, thrifty, productive; pods green, 9 to 10 inches long, nearly round, very fleshy, brittle and tender. Seeds dun colored. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.

DWARF BUSH LIMAS

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMAS. 75 days. Plants large, fairly productive, pods large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. Usually contain 4 large flat beans. Dry beans, large, flat, white. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (Potato Limas). 75 days. Plant large, erect, very productive, pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Contains three to four seeds, large.



Burpee's Bush Lima

POLE LIMAS

KING OF GARDEN. 88 days. Good climber, very productive; pods 8 inches long, containing 4 to 5 beans, seeds large, thick, white. Best Pole Lima. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

LARGE WHITE LIMAS. 90 days. Very productive; pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, usually 4 beans, flat, white. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMAS. 80 days. Early and dependable for home, market gardening and canning. Pods 5 inches long, seeds large and thick. White. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

GARDEN BEETS

CROP ALMOST A FAILURE

No vegetable will give you more pep than beets. In fact, any vegetable that is highly colored contains many vitamins. Sow at rate of 1 oz. to 100 ft.; rows 20 in. apart. Seeds should be planted about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart, or better, sow rather thick and thin down to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. 55 days. Splendid home and market garden sort. Medium top, flat globe shape with small tap root. Very dark purplish red. Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$2.00

DETROIT DARK RED. 55 days. Best beet you can grow for table, home and market garden, shipping, also canning. Tops small, roots globe shape, very dark blood red. Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$2.00



Detroit Dark Red Beets

EARLY WONDER. 50 days. Table, home and market sort. Tops small, roots flat, globe shape, purplish red. Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$2.00

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. 45 to 50 days. Best for sowing for early market. Dark red. Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$2.25

SUGAR BEETS

For sugar manufacture or stock feeding. 10 to 15 inches long: 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Oz. 10c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75

Extra Early Egyptian

MANGEL WURZELS. Give an immense yield. Valuable stock feed. Plant early in the spring, rows 24 inches apart. 1 oz. seed plants 100 ft. 5 lbs. per acre.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Heavy cropper, easily harvested, roots large slightly cylindrical, light gray above ground, taps orange yellow. Price, oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75

MAMMOTH LONG RED. Roots very large, long spindle shape, straight and thick. Oz., 10c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00

SWISS CHARD (Lucullus)

Leaves crumpled, makes very best greens, plants grow erect, stalks rounded and finely ribbed, foliage deep green. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50



Mangel Wurzel

Kraut Is A System Cleanser

CABBAGE

Sow in beds and transplant in rows. Plant 15 inches apart, rows 28 inches apart. One ounce seed will produce 4,000 plants. We can furnish Holland grown cabbage seed of some varieties. If you desire this let us know.

EARLY VARIETIES

COPENHAGEN MARKET. 65 days. Splendid for early market and shipping. Short stem, round heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, interior clear white, of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. 62 days. Very early variety. Heads pointed and firm. Usually 7 inches long, 5 inches thick, weight $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

GOLDEN ACRE. 65 days. Best early cabbage, specially favorable for early marketing and shipping. Short stem. Heads uniformly round, 6 inches in diameter, weight 3 lbs. Similar to Copenhagen but several days earlier. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. 80 days. Good kraut cabbage, also splendid for home and market gardens. Heads very large, 8 to 9 inches in diameter. Usually weight 6 to 8 lbs. Stems medium short. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. 90 days. Heads large and flat, firm and keep well. Similar to late Flat Dutch. Earlier and heads a little smaller. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS (Yellows Resistant.) 90 to 95 days. Valuable substitute for the regular All Seasons in localities infested with "cabbage yellows." Chiefly used for kraut; also valuable for winter keeping. Heads large; commonly 10 to 12 inches across, 8 inches deep, and weigh 9 to 10 lbs. Similar to, but a trifle coarser and more variable in form than standard All Seasons. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

LATE VARIETIES

DANISH BALL HEAD. 95 days. One of the best late cabbages. Plants medium size, short stem, large head, 8 to 9 inches across. 6 to 7 inches deep. Weighs 7 to 9 lbs. Very firm. One of the best keepers, keeping favorably in storage until late February. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. 105 days. Very large late cabbage. Popular for home and market gardens. Good keeper, large flat deep heads, 12 to 14 inches across; 7 inches deep, often weighs 12 to 14 lbs. Firm and good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WISCONSIN NO. 8. 100 days. Yellows resistant. Flat late cabbage for storage, shipment and kraut manufac-

turer. Strain developed by the University of Wisconsin. Heavy yielder on land infested so bad with yellows that other varieties fail completely. Heads large globe shape, very firm. Weighs 7 to 9 lbs. excellent quality and will keep until late spring. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. 90 days. Excellent late cabbage. Splendid winter keeper. Heads 7 inches in diameter, weighs 7 lbs. Color, deep purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

CHINESE CABBAGE

(Often called Celery Cabbage)

WONG BOK. Heads 8 to 10 inches tall. Broad, firm, well blanched; tender and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

CARROTS

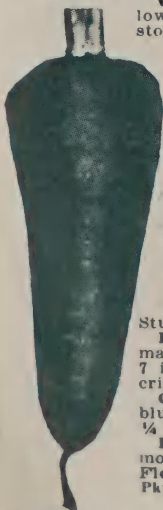
Healthiest vegetable that grows. Contains more iron than any vegetable, contains elements your blood needs. Grow them in carrots, cheaper than buying from the druggists. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; rows 20 inches apart. Sow thick and thin down to 2 inches. 1 ounce will sow 100 ft.

CHANTENAY. 70 days. Early variety, good yielder, roots deep reddish orange, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. Stump rooted. Flesh deep orange. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

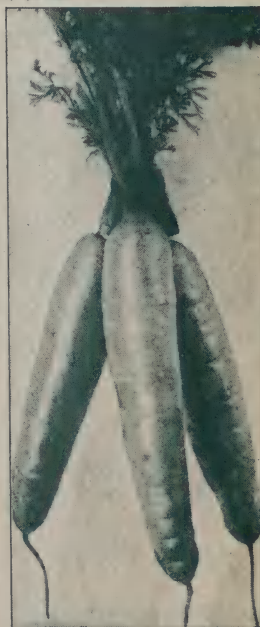
DANVERS HALF LONG. 75 days. Very productive. Home and market garden sort. Also good shipper. Roots deep orange, 6 to 7 inches long; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Blunt end. Flesh bright orange, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

OXHEART. 75 days. Good keeper; roots scarlet orange. Broad, blunt and heart shaped. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

RED CORE CHANTENAY. Distinct improvement over the common Chantenay especially in color, texture and quality of flavor. Flesh and core reddish orange, fine grained, sweet delicate flavor. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00



Chantenay



Danvers Half Long



Copenhagen Market Cabbage



Danish Ball Head



Early Jersey Wakefield

SWEET CORN

Special Prices on Larger Quantities by Express or Freight

GOLDEN BANTAM. 85 days. A good yellow variety. Very productive, commonly bearing 2 ears. Eight rows, uniform ear. Rich golden yellow, tender, sweet and splendid flavor. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c.

GOLDEN CROSS. Hybrid. Greatest advance in Sweet Corn since the Golden Bantam was introduced. Bright yellow, 12 rows, very productive, only 6 days later than the Golden Bantam. Very resistant to Bacteria Wilt. Price, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

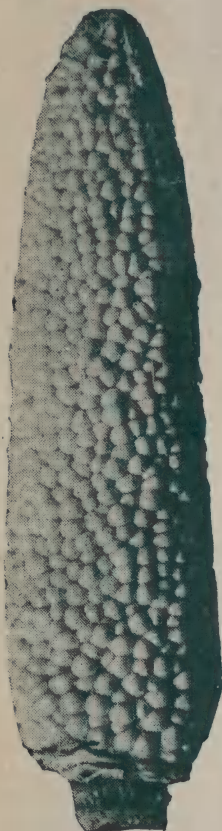
WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW. 80 days. One of the best early yellow varieties. Mature in 80 days. 10 row, very hardy, more wilt resistant than the majority of early varieties. Grows medium height, sweet and very fine flavor. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Large late variety. 110 days. One of the best for home and market garden and the best of any variety for canning. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches long, grains solid and irregular rows, shoe peg shape. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$4.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID. Standard late variety. Valuable for canning. Ears 8 inches long, 14 to 20 rows, grains deep, white, sweet and tender, remains in table condition for a long time. Ready in 105 days. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15



Golden Cross Hybrid



Country Gentleman

CELERY

It will do you as much good to eat celery as to take the majority of medicines. Seed should not be planted more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and furnished with an abundance of water. Set plants 8 to 12 inches apart.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING (New Type). Standard market and shipping variety. Blades medium, fine stalk, 20 to 24 inches tall, leaf stalks thick and solid, blanches readily. Sweet nutty flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

GIANT PASCAL. Matures late. Desirable for home and market gardens. Large and compact. Stalks long, thick and solid. Unsurpassed rich nutty flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.



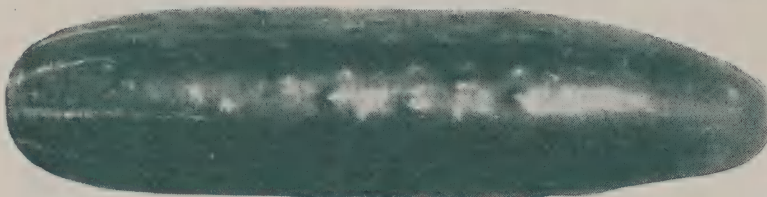
Golden Self Blanching

IOANA

87 days

Originated by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College. Productive and highly resistant to wilt. Tall plants with broad leaves. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long. 12 to 14 rowed, cylindrical. Light yellow kernels. Excellent variety for home gardener or canner. Has proven more resistant to adverse conditions than Golden Cross. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Lettuce Contains Much Iron and High In Vitamins.



Davis Perfect

BOSTON PICKLING. A good pickling and slicing sort. Medium dark green, black spined, 6 to 7 inches long. 60 days. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00

CHICAGO PICKLING. Valuable pickling and slicing variety. Medium green. Black spine. 6 to 7 inches long, uniform size. 60 days. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00

DAVIS PERFECT. Best slicing variety. Also valuable for shipping. Dark green. White spines. 9 to 11 inches long, tapered at both ends. Very few seeds, which makes seed higher priced. 88 days. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00

CUCUMBERS

VERY SHORT CROP

Do not plant until soil becomes thoroughly warm. Cover seed ¼ inch, plant in hills 3 feet apart, rows 5 feet, 6 to 8 seeds, thin to 3 or 4. 1 oz. will plant about 100 hills. 2 lbs. to acre.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE. Excellent for home garden, market garden and shipping. Dark glossy green, 8 to 10 inches long. Blunt, very uniform. 66 days. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Most popular and one of the best for home garden. Good slicer. Dark green, black spine, 12 inches long. Few seeds. 72 days. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00

STRAIGHT 8 CUCUMBERS. A long white spine variety. When matured runs about 8 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches thick. Mostly a shipping cucumber but good for home garden as it makes one of the best slicers. This cucumber won the All American in 1935. Price: 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb \$3.75

ENDIVE

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN. Crispness and tenderness make this unexcelled for salads. Broad leaved, twisted and waved. Bright green. Inner leaves form a fairly solid cluster. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

GREEN CURLED ENDIVE. Leaves finely divided,

giving a rosy appearance. Center blanches to delicate white. Very hardy and vigorous. Good for fall and winter use. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

LARGE GREEN CURLED. Good home garden variety. Bright green. Leaves tinted with rose. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

EGG PLANT

A semitropical plant which requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seeds germinate slowly. Should be started in hot bed. Young plants should be shaded from the sun and sprayed with Paris Green as a protection from potato bugs. 1 oz. will produce 1,500 plants.

NEW YORK PURPLE SPINELESS. This is the best variety and most popular. Very vigorous and productive. Large size, fine quality, smooth. Plant yields 4 to 6 large fruits. Dark purple color. Firm, meaty; excellent quality. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

BLACK BEAUTY. Earlier variety than New York Purple. Thicker and broader. Glossy black purple color. Lasting quality. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

KALE

Member of the cabbage family. Widely grown for greens. Cultivate same as cabbage. Best after light frost. 1 oz. will produce 5,000 plants.

DWARF GREEN CURLED. Popular home garden sort. Exceptionally hardy. Finely curled, large pearly white leaves. Much used for garnishing and greens. Oz., 20c; ¼ oz., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH. Desirable variety for greens. Very ornamental. So hardy that light frosts improve the quality. Densely curled leaves which grow 3 feet high. Oz., 20c; ¼ oz., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Black Beauty Egg Plant

frosts improve the quality. Densely curled leaves which grow 3 feet high. Oz., 20c; ¼ oz., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

LETTUCE

A very healthful vegetable, high in vitamins, and contains much iron. Easily grown and more should be used. Sow in rows 15 to 18 inches apart; cover not more than ¼ inch deep. 1 ounce plants 100 ft. 3 pounds to the acre.

BIG BOSTON. 76 days. Very popular in all parts of the world. Valuable for summer and fall use. Cabbage headed. Buttery head, deep and glossy. Plain edge leaves tinged with brown. Well folded head. Excellent quality. ½ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

ICEBERG. 82 days. Very popular for home gardens. Tender heads, thin leaves. Wavy light green leaves tinged with brown. Heads very large, hard, and white inside. Crisp, very sweet and good quality but not buttery. ½ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Early, dependable in all parts of America. Plant large, compact, broad frilled light green leaves, crisp texture, splendid quality. ¾ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.



**Simpson
Early
Curled**

Melons Are A Good Cash Crop.

LETTUCE — Continued

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED. Also known as White Seeded Simpson. Our best leaf lettuce. Very hardy, early and dependable. Light lustrous green leaves, crisp good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GRAND RAPIDS. Best forcing variety. Very early. Hardy. Disease resistant. Best for greenhouse forcing. Solid, light green leaves, large and broad. Very tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

PRIZEHEAD. Very early, quick growing. Popular for home garden. Loose leaved. Outside leaves tinged red, inner leaves green. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

**Iceberg
Lettuce**



Hale's Best

HALE'S BEST. Early melon. 80 days. Nearly round. 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Medium heavy netting almost devoid of ribs. Flesh very thick, fine grained. Deep salmon pink, richly flavored. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00

HEARTS OF GOLD. One of the most popular medium size melons. Small, early variety, ripening in 100 days. 5 to 6 in. in diameter, orange salmon color, exceptionally thick, and fine flavor. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.50

HONEY ROCK. A new melon. One of the very best for roadside market. Shape is nearly round and heavily netted. 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Rind dun slate color, very tough. Will stand up better than any other melon we have to offer. Flesh rich salmon color. Sweet and spicy. Early medium, 90 days. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.25

NETTED GEM or ROCKY FORD. Comparatively small, green flesh melon, oval type. Weighs about 2 lbs. Best green flesh melon. A sure and abundant yielder. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50

HONEY DEW. Green flesh winter melon. Creamy yellow fruit, 6 inches in diameter, sparsely netted skin, very thick flesh, light amber, green in color, fine grained, melting and delicious. Melons may be picked before fully ripe and if stored in cool place will remain in good shape for a long time. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65.

MUSKMELONS CROP ALMOST A FAILURE

Few products of the garden give as much fine eating as ripe, sweet melons right from the vine. Easy to raise. 1 oz. will plant 100 hills. 2 lbs. to the acre.

IMPROVED HALE'S BEST No. 36. A beautiful melon which matures in about 82 days. A really good melon to eat; one of the most popular cantelopes. Excellent for shipping. While primarily a shipping melon, it has many fine qualities which make it ideal for roadside market and home gardens. Price: Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00

EARLY OSAGE. 64 days. Standard variety, of splendid quality for nearby markets and home use. Melons 6 to 7 inches in diameter, almost round, with shallow furrows, sparse shallow netting. Flesh very thick, salmon-orange, fine grained, sweet and aromatic. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

HALE'S BEST No. 112. Some larger than the Improved No. 36. A little later melon. Adapted to roadside market selling and for bulk hauling in trucks. Mostly too large to pack in crates. Flesh thick, deep salmon. Flavor sweet and of fine eating quality. Because of its firm flesh, it holds up and keeps longer than other Hale's Best. Price: Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50

Honey Rock



WATERMELONS

Twenty-five cents spent for watermelon seed will produce enough melons for the entire season. Any home gardener can have delicious fruits, fresh from the patch, from the first of August until freezing weather. 4 oz. plants 100 hills. 4 lbs. to the acre.

TOM WATSON. The old-time melon. A long smooth melon, dark green skin, vine hardy, vigorous and productive. The largest long melon you can grow. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

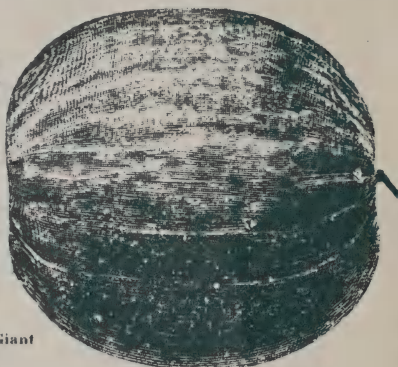
STONE MOUNTAIN. Best large melon on the market. Combines extra large size with earliness and quality. Melon round in shape. Very dark green color. Unexcelled for sweetness and juiciness. Often weighs 50 to 60 lbs. Matures in 95 days. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

FLORIDA GIANT. Very large, dark green melon. Flesh firm, red and of excellent quality. A vigorous productive melon. Popular for long distance shipping. One of the most popular new melons we have to offer. Genuine Florida Giant produced by the largest watermelon seed producer in the United States. Price: **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

IRISH GRAY. Especially valuable for distance shipping. Fruits large, oblong, uniform, light grayish green rind, flesh bright red, seeds white. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR MONTE CHRISTI. The home garden melon. Dark thin green rind, long oval fruit, usually weighs 25 to 35 lbs. Ripens in 105 days. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

HALBERT HONEY. Our best all around Melon. Especially good for home use and market gardeners. Long melon similar to Kleckley's Sweet. Green with bright red heart, very crisp and sweet. Free of stringiness. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**



Florida Giant

DIXIE QUEEN in some sections is known as Cuban Queen. A new melon which is an enormous yielder, vines are vigorous, melons in form are round to oval, skin striped light and dark green, fruits are of good size, flesh bright red, crisp and splendid quality and good shipper. Seeds small white, and very few in each melon, one pound of Dixie Queen seed will plant as much ground as two pounds of Stone Mountain or other large seeded melons. Early maturing, 85 days, 30 to 40 pounds. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

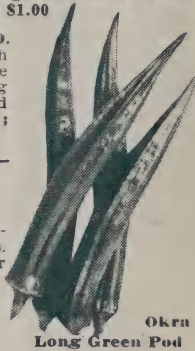
MUSTARD

TENDERGREEN. Rapid and vigorous growth, narrow spoon-shaped leaves, standing longer than most varieties without shade. For home garden as well as shipping. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00**

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Large light green leaves tinged with yellow, crinkled and flattened at the edge. Upright, slightly spreading plant. Very vigorous growing and good quality. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00**

OKRA

DWARF, LONG GREEN POD. Especially adapted for home gardens. Pods remain in fine condition for cooking and canning until quite large. Long, fluted, dark green, very good quality.



Okra
Long Green Pod

Giant Southern Curled Mustard

cooking and canning until quite large. Long, fluted, dark green, very good quality. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.**

ONIONS

ALMOST A FAILURE

No other vegetable probably is used in so many ways as onions. Whether cooked alone or with other vegetables they are equally desirable. As an appetizer they have no superior. A row or two of onions in a home garden will furnish a supply from midsummer until the following spring. Plant shallow, ¼ to ½ inch deep. In rows 15 inches apart. ½ oz. will plant 100 ft. row. 5 lbs. to the acre.

RED ONIONS

RED WETHERSFIELD. One of the earliest best known red onion. Even in poor soil it produces heavily. Large, flat, thick, deep purple red skin. One of the best keepers. **½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.**

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. Also one of the best keepers. Large, medium early, smooth, deep purplish red skin. Fine grained and tender. **¼ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.20.**



A truckload of fine Cuban Queen Watermelons

Along the Eastern side of the Illinois River, 20 miles from San Jose, hundreds of carloads of melons are grown every year. Cow Peas and Watermelons are the main crops.

Onions Help to Keep the Doctors Away.

ONIONS — Continued

Yellow Varieties

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. Extra long keeping onion, remains crisp and firm until spring. Medium early and a sure cropper. Reddish brown, sweet mild flavor. 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 80c.

EBENEZER. Mildest flavored variety of all onions. Best for home use. Very productive. Large smooth flattened, yellow skin, maturing in 90 days. Keeps hard and sound all winter. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

PRIZETAKER. One of the largest of the late main crop sorts. Yellowish brown skin, mild flavor. Very productive, good keeper. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 80c.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Main crop variety. Similar to Southport Red Globe except yellow color, little larger and matures later. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

SWEET SPANISH. (This is the large yellow onion so often seen in market.) Riverside strain. Grows very large, yellowish brown color. Excellent flavor. Often grows to weigh 2 lbs. Delicious mild flavor. Good keeper. Out



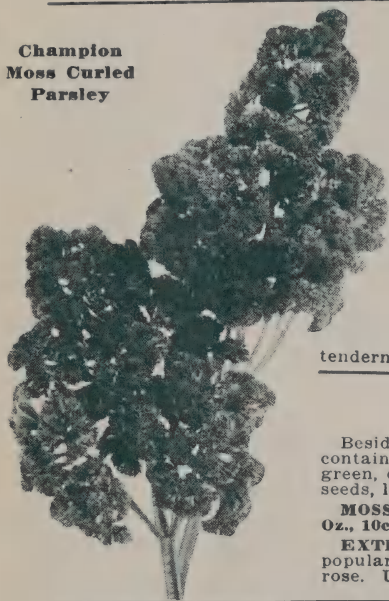
White Portugal

White Varieties

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. One of the best onions we have to offer. Abundant yielders, large size. Medium early White, firm, mild flavor. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

WHITE PORTUGAL or AMERICAN SILVERSKIN. A good flattened white onion. When young often used in salads because of its fine flavor. Medium early variety, medium size, excellent keeper. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 95c.

Champion
Moss Curled
Parsley



Hollow Crown

PARSNIPS

Very slow germinating. Require considerable moisture. Sow as early as practical. 1 oz. sows 100 ft. row. 3 lbs. per acre.

HOLLOW CROWN. Best and most popular variety. Smooth, white flesh, tender roots growing 8 to 15 inches long. Sweetness and tenderness increased by moderate freezing. ½ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c

PARSLEY

Besides its value for flavor and garnishing, is considered a real food as it contains a large amount of iron so necessary for health. Leaves may be used green, or dried crisp and then rubbed to powder and kept in bottle. Parsley seeds, like parsnips, are very slow in germinating.

MOSS CURLED. Very handsome, rich deep green with finely colored leaves. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

EXTRA TRIPLE CURLED. Vigorous, compact grower, one of the most popular varieties. Deep green color, densely curled leaves that look like a rose. Unusually effective for table use. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

PEPPERS

1 oz. produces 750 plants.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. Thickness of flesh alone, which is often ¾ in., places this sweet pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy without a trace of pungency. Vigorous grower, heavy yielder. Blocky fruits that become as large as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; 4 oz., \$1.00

GIANT CRIMSON. Plants large and thrifty. Fruits large, 4 to 5 inches, deep green becoming crimson. Mild and sweet. ½ oz., 15c; oz., 35c; 4 oz., \$1.00.

BELL or BULLNOSE. Earliest pepper of Bell type. Combines both hot and sweet. Medium size. Square fruits, deep green, scarlet when ripe. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c.

PIMENTO. Second only to California Wonder in thickness and quality of flesh. Excellent for stuffing and canning. Medium size. Glossy green, amber red when ripe. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 oz., 75c.

RUBY KING. Excellent for home, market garden and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific; fruits large, 4½ to 5 in. long, 2½ in. in diameter. Slightly tapered. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

WORLD BEATER. A very large thick walled pepper. Excellent quality and fine shipper. A cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. Mild, very productive. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00



California Wonder

A Few Flowers Add Greatly to Home Appearances.

TURNIPS

For summer use sow early in the spring. Rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Plant seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Sow for winter use about the 20th of July. Do not seed in hot dry dusty soil as seed will lose germination within a few days and you will think the seed is no good. Better wait until you have plenty of moisture or dampen the ground and cover with burlap for a few days to hold the moisture.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF TURNIP. Very important home and market garden turnip. Top very small, erect and compact. Roots flat, becoming 5 inches in diameter and half as thick. Flesh clear white. Fine grained. Mild. Reaches table size in 45 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Table size in 40 days. Standard home and market garden sort. Tops small, strap leaved. Roots flat. Red above ground, white below. Entirely white. Produces small amount of seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip



Purple Top Strap Leaf

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Table size in 45 days, full size 70 days. Standard home, market garden and shipping sort good for table use, also for feed. Tops medium. Compact strap leaf. Roots globular shape, smooth, purplish red above ground and white below. 5 to 6 inches in diameter. White flesh, fine grained. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

RUTABAGAS

Although closely related to the turnip and same in value and uses, Rutabagas are different in many ways. They grow much larger in size, firmer in flesh and flavor. Better adapted for storage use. If kept cool and sufficiently moist to prevent wilting they remain in prime condition all winter.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. Best rutabagas for table use and stock feeding. Small top, short neck, globe shape, large size, fine quality and keeps well. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

POP CORN

SOUTH AMERICAN DYNAMITE. A very large grain popcorn, also large ear. Pops to enormous size. Ears often 8 to 9 inches long. Dark yellow color. A high yielder, often producing two ears to a stalk. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 10c; pound, 15c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

AUSTRALIAN HULLLESS, TOM THUMB, also called Squirrel Tooth. White, ears short and thick, often two or three ears to a stalk. Almost hullless, no hard centers, very tender. The finest eating pop-

corn. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; pound, 25c; 5 lbs., 85c, postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN. A medium sized ear, yellow color, grains round on top, which makes a smooth ear, fine grained and tender. Best yellow popcorn. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; pound, 25c; 5 lbs., 85c, postpaid.

MINYBRID POP CORN. A Hybrid pop corn which was developed by the Minnesota Agriculture College, which we have sold for two years and has given wonderful results. We have never sold a pop corn which gave such universal satisfaction as this Hybrid. Just as much difference in Hybrid pop corn as Hybrid field corn. Price postage paid. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c.

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

We have had so many calls for flower seeds in bulk that we put in a new stock of California grown seeds, standard varieties. Only the best varieties listed. As these are sold by weight you will be surprised at the amount of seed you will get for a little money.

SWEET PEAS. Fancy Special Variety Mixed. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 30c.

SWEET PEAS. Spencers Exquisite Blend. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 25c.

SWEET ELYSIUM. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS. Tall mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c.

CALLIOPSIS. Dwarf mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c.

HOLLYHOCK. Chatteris, Double Exquisite Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

LARKSPUR. Tall, Light Rose. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

LARKSPUR. Lilac. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

LARKSPUR. Best Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

MARIGOLD. Tall Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

MARIGOLD. French Dwarf, double striped. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

NASTURTIUM. Dwarf Fancy Mixed. Oz., 10c.

NASTURTIUM. Tall Variegated, mixed. Oz., 10c.

NASTURTIUM. California Giant Special Mixture. Oz., 15c.

VERBENA. Mammoth Special Mixed. 1/5 oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Crimson Monarch. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Illumination. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Special Formula. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Giant Carmine Red. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Orange Giant Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Double Giant Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

Peas Are Rich In Food Values.

PUMPKIN

¾ lb. to 100 hills. 5 to 4 lbs. per acre.

LARGE YELLOW or CONNECTICUT FIELD. Largely grown in cornfields for stock. Moderately fine grained. Highly flavored. Fairly good for pies. Fruit weighs 20 lbs. and of rich deep orange color. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

POT IRON or MAMMOTH KING. Largest pumpkin ever introduced. Even known to yield 100 tons to acre. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE PUMPKIN. These are just the right size for home use. Fruits weigh about 7 lbs. Produces abundantly. Matures in 75 days. Thick skin. Finely flavored, good keeper. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 75c.

SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD. Standard large pumpkin for canning and for stock feed. Heavy producer, fruits very large, flattened, 12 to 15 in. in diameter, 8 to 10 in. deep, flesh extremely thick, deep salmon yellow. Good quality. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.



Large Yellow Pumpkin



Little Marvel

PEAS

Plant in rows 24 inches apart, 1½ inches deep, smooth varieties best for planting early. Wrinkled varieties more sensitive to cold weather. 1 lb. plants 100 ft. row. 90 lbs. to 150 lbs. to acre.

Early Varieties

FIRST AND BEST. As the name implies it is one of the first and best peas. Good for gardeners and shippers as it ripens pretty much at the same time which makes all at two or three pickings. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

ALASKA. Extra early round pods, 2½ inches long, 5 to 8 peas; ready for use in 55 days. 2½ to 3 ft. tall. Seeds small, round bluish green. Lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.

AMERICAN WONDER. Important early dwarf variety, 59 days. 12 to 14 inches high. Dark green. Very productive. Wrinkled green pea. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70.

GRADUS. Wrinkled Pea. Early and of high quality. 3 to 3½ ft. tall, pods 4 inches long, 6 to 9 large peas, ready to use in 55 days. Very sweet and tender. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

100 FOLD. Large pods on dwarf vines, 18 to 20 inches tall, pods 4 inches long, 6 to 8 large green peas; ready to use in 60 days. Creamy Yellow color, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LAXTONIAN OR BLUE BANTAM. A little earlier than the other dwarf large podded peas. Considered the best of its class. Pods often more than 4 inches long. Contains 8 dark green peas of the finest quality. Seeds are large, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LITTLE MARVEL. Similar to the Little Gem. Best main crop pea of dwarf variety. Early, only about 5 days later than the earliest variety. 18 to 20 inches high. Pods 3 inches long. Medium size peas, very tender and sweet. Seed scarce, squarish, green color. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS. Uniform in size. Large dark green pods. Borne in abundance. Well filled. Extra large tender pea. Creamy yellow seeds, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

PREMIUM GEM. Valuable home garden variety, ready in 62 days. Vines 18 inches tall, medium green. Pods medium green; 2½ inches long, ¼ inch thick; plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium sized, green, wrinkled, interior green. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Midseason Varieties

ALDERMAN. The dark green vigorous vines grow 4½ to 5 feet tall and are very productive. The pods are the largest of the commercially grown varieties, often 5 to 5½ inches long, broad with tapered end, and rich dark green in color. They hold 7 to 9 peas of the largest size and finest quality. The seeds are green, wrinkled and pear-shaped. 75 days. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

TELEPHONE. The vigorous vines with large light green leaves are 4 to 4½ feet tall, heavily loaded with large well formed pods, often 5 to 5½ inches long. These are light yellowish-green and normally contain 8 to 10 large peas of delicate light green color and unexcelled quality. Dry seeds are large, pear-shaped, wrinkled and green. 73 days. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Late Varieties

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. Also known as Potlatch or Prize-winner. The vine, about 2½ feet tall, bears large pods of the Telephone type. These are ready for use in 77 to 80 days. Large, squarish seeds are wrinkled and green. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

PEAS—Edible Pod

These varieties have all the sweetness and flavor of fresh green peas. When the pods are partly filled, they are prepared like snap beans; when the seeds have developed, they are eaten as shelled peas.

MELTING SUGAR. One of the best known edible pod varieties. Large broad pods, 4 to 4½ inches long, often curved or twisted; when young, stringless, very tender, and richly flavored. The vines, 4 to 5 feet tall, produce an abundance of pods. Seeds medium large, round, and smooth; color creamy-white and yellow. 70 to 76 days. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c.



American Wonder



Improved Stratagem

Eat Spinach Twice A Week.**RADISHES SHORT CROP**

Radishes are very easy to grow. A vegetable which is found in every garden. Ground should be very fine. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, rows 8 to 12 inches apart. In order to keep a continuous supply replantings should be made. 1 oz. plants 100 ft. row. 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

CRIMSON GIANT. Home gardeners desiring a radish of more than two bites will find it in this variety. Crimson roots, largest of early round radish. Flesh crisp. Remains in perfect condition for several days. 0z., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 85c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. A bright carmine red color. Oval shape, thread like tap roots. One of the most desirable table radishes. 25 to 30 days. 0z., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1b., 85c.

ICICLE. Clear white roots growing to length of 6 inches. Undoubtedly the most crisp and tender of all table radishes, and are especially mild. Favorite home and garden variety for many years. 0z., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1b., 75c.

French Breakfast

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Excellent home and market garden sort. Suitable for forcing. Has slender tap root. 0z., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. One of the very best early varieties. Taste as good as they look. Rich crimson red with lower part snow white. 0z., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1b., 85c.

SPARKLER. Similar to Early Scarlet or White Tipped but more pronounced white area. Small roots, globe shape, crisp and splendid in quality, until fairly large. 25 days. 0z., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 85c.

WHITE STRASBURG. One of the best summer varieties for home and market garden. Roots 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Flesh firm and crisp. Mild flavor. 40 days. 0z., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1b., 90c.



Scarlet White Tip

Winter Varieties

This is really a long growing radish. The early varieties should be sown midsummer for fall and winter use. Store in cool place.

CHINESE ROSE OR SCARLET CHINA. Deep rose color, 4 inches to 5 inches long, broader at the base. Stub root. Small tap root. Flesh is white, fine grained, and crisp. 0z., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 85c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. Splendid keeper. Root 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Skin somewhat rough. Black. Flesh white. Very firm and crisp. 55 days. 0z., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 80c.



White Icicle

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

The roots of Salsify are delicious, appetizing and nutritious. Sow early; grows quite deep. Give similar culture recommended for parsnip. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Ounce sows 100 hills.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This variety is large and strong growing. Has long smooth tapering white roots, less likely to branch than those of other sorts. 0z., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25.

SPINACH SHORT CROP

In recent years people have learned how to cook spinach properly and find it is very appetizing. It is a very important source of vitamins and included in nearly all health menus. Breeders have succeeded in producing a larger leaved variety, more succulent and remaining in condition much longer time. Sow in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, thin down to 5 inches. In cooking use only the water which clings to the leaves after it has been washed thoroughly and keep tightly covered. Cook only a short time and do not let stand before serving. Ounce to 100 ft. row, 8 lbs. to acre.

KING OF DENMARK. Intermediate between the smooth leaved and blistered type. Leaves, large, medium, dark green in color. Low growing and quickly producing a heavy crop. Remains in condition one to two weeks. 0z., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.40.

King of Denmark Spinach



Tomato Juice Contains Same Healthful Acids As Oranges.

SPINACH — Continued

GIANT THICK LEAF. Produces the largest spinach under cultivation. Grows rapidly and remains in good condition a long time. Leaves are large, slightly crumpled, succulent and tender. Excellent home garden spinach. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE. Remains a long time in condition for using without going to seed. Even in hot weather. Compact, dark plant with crumpled rounded large thick leaves. Matures second early and very desirable for planting in succession. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35.

Hubbard
Squash



SQUASH — Summer Varieties

Unlike winter squash, they are good only when young. Practically worthless if cooked after shell is hard. Botanically they are not a true squash but they have become known by that name through long use.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. Patty Pan or Cymbal, is one of the names of the well known variety. Plant is bushy, bears creamy white patty shaped fruits, smooth and richly flavored. The flesh is milk white, firm, smooth and richly flavored. Most popular for summer use. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 25c; lb., 85c.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. Home, market garden and shipping squash. Fruits becoming very large. 18 to 24 inches long, 4 ½ inches thick. Neck curved. Skin rich orange-yellow warty. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 25c; lb., 85c.

Winter Varieties

DELICIOUS. As a standard of excellency this squash is worthy of the place in any home garden. 8 to 10 lb. fruits, heart shaped, dark green. Sometimes mottled with gray green. Bright yellow. Flesh very thick, firm and fine grained. Tender, sweet and richly flavored. Ripens in about 103 days and keeps well. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

HUBBARD. Surpassed in quality only by Delicious. Most widely known of any winter squash. 12 to 14 lb. fruits, perfected in 100 to 110 days. Round warty, dark green color, fine grained and richly flavored. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Sunflower

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Giant sized heads, 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Sometimes produces 1,000 lbs. of seed per acre. Soil and cultural requirements are like those of corn. 1 lb. 10c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

TOMATOES

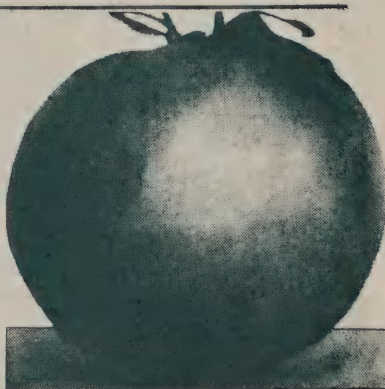
No other cultured plant bears so long and so productively. No other fruit brings with it greater health bearing elements. About six weeks after sown, plants should be transplanted, being careful of frost as tomato plants are very tender and easily killed. Ounce produces 2,500 plants.

BREAK OF DAY TOMATO. The best early tomato, produced by Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Wilt resistant, Globe Shape, rich scarlet color. Very productive. Flesh smooth, firm and of excellent quality. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 oz., \$1.00.

EARLIANA. Particularly valuable for home garden and early market. Superior in earliness and quality. Medium size, globe shape, deep scarlet, rather firm, smooth. 65 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

JOHN BAER. One of the best varieties. Particularly adapted to northern sections. Similar to Bonnie Best but a little earlier. Fruits bright deep scarlet, rather medium large. Flattened globe shape. 71 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

MARGLOBE. The best general purpose tomato recently introduced. Particularly valuable for shipping. Definite disease resistance. Recommended for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt, or Nail Head Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive. Long bearing. Uniform solid fruit. Large globe shape, smooth, solid and of distinctive quality. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c.



Break of Day

OXHEART. Large fruit variety, distinct appearance of good quality. Heart shape. rosy pink, solid flesh with few seeds. Single fruits often weigh 2 lbs. or more. 85 to 90 days. ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

PONDEROSA. Also known as BEEF STEAK. One of the best for home use. Fruits deep purplish pink. Extremely large, weighing 1 to 2 pounds each. Deep but flat. Very fleshy with few seeds. Mild flavor. Matures in 81 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

STONE. Particularly valuable for market gardener, trucker and canning. Heavily productive. Fruits uniform. Bright deep scarlet. Large, flat and deep. Smooth but solid. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c.

YELLOW PEAR. Fruits 2 inches long. Pear shape. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper). Wilt resistant, of the type of plant known as self-topping or self-pruning. Midseason to late and a heavy cropper. Fruits globe-shaped, deep scarlet, smooth and solid. A good home and market variety and very popular for shipping. 80 to 85 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.



John Baer

Most of Our Corn is Certified. We Charge Nothing Extra for This,
But it is Worth Dollars to You.

THREE OUTSTANDING HYBRIDS, K374 — K99 — K42

Of all the hybrids we have ever produced, these three are the best for the Central Corn Belt. In making up your order, do not overlook these exceptionally high-yielding hybrids.

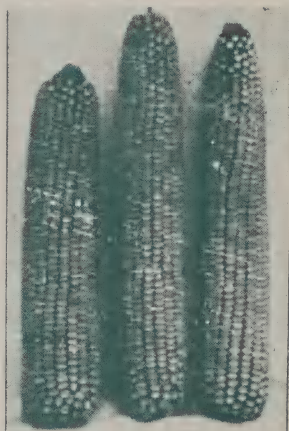
K374 BLACK CROW, FIREPROOF HYBRID

This was named Black Crow by one of our dealers because of the real dark green color. We call it fireproof because it will stand more heat and drouth than any hybrid we ever tested. It also has the widest adaptation to different soil types of any hybrid we have ever grown. Of course, this hybrid is like all hybrids in that it does best on good types of soil and cannot produce a big crop where the soil does not contain sufficient plant food to do so.

This is the 5th year we have grown K374 starting the first year with 38 rows 80 rods long. Each year we have increased the acreage. Each year we have had to limit our customers to a certain number of bushels. This year we are again limiting orders on this number to not over 5 bushels to a customer.



This cut shows 5 ears of K374. You will note we did not pick a show sample, but show you the size and type of ears.



These 3 ears were brought to us by one of our Pontiac, Ill., customers. Three ears from one hill, total weight 60 oz. Just try to find a hill with 3 ears of corn on it which will weigh a total of 60 oz.

K374 is a full season corn maturing in about 118 days. Stands up the best of any hybrid. Very dark green color. Where two or more hybrids are planted in the same field, K374 can easily be picked out to the row by the very dark green color. Ears are 9 to 12 inches long; rich golden color; deep grain; medium smooth. Exceptionally good feeding corn. Not so hard as some of our other hybrids. An easy corn to husk by hand; also a good picker corn as ears set close to the stock. No shank a foot long to be sheared off by the picker. Usually a single eared corn; few suckers. Note the comparison on the back page.

We are receiving many letters telling of the great crops with K374. If you never have grown K374 and live in a section to which it is adapted, all we ask is that you try a few bushels. For prices see inside back cover.

When You Can Buy the Same Hybrid for \$1.00 to \$1.50 Per Bushel Less for Equal or Better Quality, Isn't it Common Sense to Buy it?

U.S. 13 Has Proven To Be A Topper Year After Year



This gives you some idea of how the first sorting is done. The corn is taken up on the 4th floor of the seed house where it travels on a long belt 135 feet long. Men sort from both sides of the belt. Depends on how many husks there are to take off but probably from 20 to 40 men to take care of this sorting. The corn is cut off from this belt into bins on either side. We have 22 bins just below this belt 12 feet deep each having a capacity of about 600 bushels.



**CERTIFIED
U. S. 13**

**INDIANA
No. 813B**

**THE
LARGEST
SELLING
HYBRID
PRODUCED**

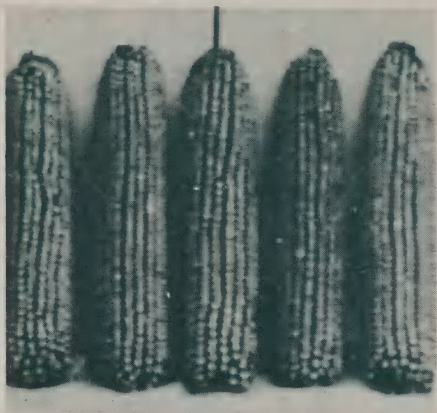
Last year, we sold one firm 4035 bushels Certified Hybrid Seed Corn most of which was U. S. 13. This year, we sold this same firm 7650 bushels Certified Seed Corn which is mostly U. S. 13 and could have sold them 5,000 bushels more had we cared to do so so early in the season before getting the corn in the house.

U. S. 13 is now so well known there is little need to describe it to most farmers. Stands up extra well. Large, rather smooth ear. Very fine quality grain. Mostly a single eared corn. Best adapted to rich soils—does not do so well on thinner types. In fact, we have several other hybrids which will do better on medium and thinner type soils. Easy to husk and a good picker corn. Ears set close and stay on well. Very easy corn to grade for accurate planting. For prices see inside back cover.

"Every year for the last five years I have been checking four or five of the best hybrids and in past year U.S.-13 outyielded the next high by 4.1 bushels per acre."—
D. E. COULTAS, Greenview, Illinois.

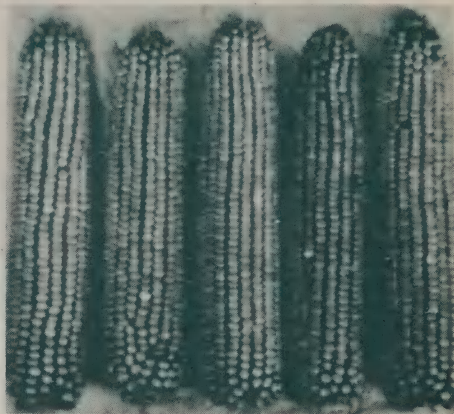
"In Clay County, Nebraska Official Test, Kelly's U.S. 63 showed highest general average of 25 leading hybrids. Yielded 95.95, moisture 20%, broken stalks 26, dropped ears none. Highest yielder was 97.7 but had 58 broken stalks. In Nebraska State Official Test, District No. 2, Kelly's K374 yielded 50% more than open pollinated corn and showed 76% less lodging. Why plant any other corn?"

Thirty-four Years Producing Seed Corn Should be of Some Value to You .



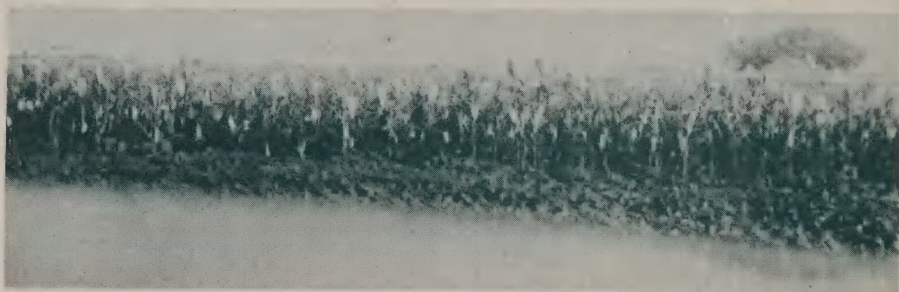
K-99

This is our second best Hybrid for good to high fertility levels. A full season corn maturing in 118 to 120 days. Grows rather tall, exceptionally strong stalk and stands up well. Good grain of fine quality. 85 per cent single eared. This is one we want you to be sure to try. Often yields 100 bushel per acre or more.



K-42

We consider this the third highest yielding of all the Hybrids we are producing. Large ears 10 to 12 inches long. Well rounded at both tip and butt. Medium height, just about right for husking. Husks easy, but seldom drops ears. A good feeding corn. Almost entirely a one eared Hybrid. This is a medium early Hybrid which can be grown safely eighty miles north of Peoria. Try some of this corn and you will not be disappointed.



This shows a part of our nursery, where you see how inbreds are handled. At the time this picture was taken something like 2,000 tassel bags and more than 3,000 shoot bags were on this field. This work has to be done over a period of four weeks, so you can imagine the amount of labor and cost for hand pollinating inbreds alone.

CERTIFIED ILL. 212

A hybrid which has been grown for two or three years and which has proven to be a good one. Somewhat like U.S. 44 but a much better hybrid in several ways. Not so hard and flinty as U.S. 44; has a deeper grain and is a much better feeding corn. This corn does not grow tall—not as tall as U.S. 44—and we consider it an excellent substitute for U.S. 44, a much better corn. Has a very stiff stalk. Easy to husk. A good feeding corn. For prices see inside back cover.

201

201 is not a new hybrid but is new to many. It is another one of the good hybrids. One of the highest yielding hybrids, which matures in about 120 days. Dark green foliage. Grows rather tall but a real producer. Large ear. Stands up well and usually shows good results in drouth sections. For prices see inside back cover.

CERTIFIED 247

This is a new hybrid to many, but for the past two years we have grown 247 and find it one of the best. Some object to tall growing hybrids. 247 is a medium height hybrid and makes ideal husking. Dark green foliage. Rather large ear easy to husk Single eared variety. Very few suckers. Ears 9 to 12 inches long. Stands heat and drouth exceptionally well.

Does well on soils of medium fertility. The past year in the Official Test at Mount Pulaski, Logan County, Ill., 247 was second highest of 72 hybrids. At the Littleton Station, Schuyler County, Ill., it was also highest. Also up near the top in several other sections. For prices see inside back cover.



ILLINOIS 206

This hybrid is the same as U.S. 13 with the exception that it has 5120 inbred instead of HY which makes it more resistant to chinch bugs. Good sized, medium smooth corn; very fine quality. Rather hard for feeding purposes. A good marketable corn but for feeding alone, we have other hybrids which are better. About two days earlier than U.S. 13. Does

not grow quite so tall. Single ear. Stands up well. An excellent root system. For prices see inside back cover.

Results of Paul Laird Hybrid Corn Test, St. Charles, Iowa. Average of 43 Leading Hybrids 66.92. We give you below five Highest Yielding Hybrids in the test.

<i>Producer</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Bushels per Acre</i>
Kelly	K-99	83.84
Ames	Ia 3110	78.79
Carlson	C-19	78.07
Pioneer	307	77.38
Pfister	380	77.06

You will note our K-99 outyielded the second highest by more than five bushels to the acre. This test shows a yield of 39.14 lowest to 83.84.



Mr. Laird also writes, "Your K-99 was head and shoulders over everything. There was never much doubt about the outcome and all the late visitors who expressed their opinion picked this one as the best."

CLOSE SORTING

This is where every ear is examined carefully before putting in the large drying bins underneath the floor. These men sort the corn, put it in baskets and the baskets are dumped on the floor where a supervisor again examines the corn before dropping it into the drying bins below. After the corn is dried, it is again sorted on a 135 foot belt before it is elevated to the sheller on the 4th floor.

ILLINOIS 200

One of the best new Hybrids. Similar to US-13, but has K-4 inbred in it instead of (HY), which makes a long eared corn and a little later maturing than US-13. Should not be planted north of Peoria latitude. This is really one of our best Hybrids and you should order some if you live in adapted section for it. 200 produces a fine ear, good grain and easy to husk.



"If I had not planted hybrid, I would not have had any corn this year. Thanks to your good seed corn. Last year the State Game Farm planted 40 acres of your 960. This adjoins my 30. It did fine and that is how I came to buy your hybrid corn." — GEO. L. COLVIN, OPDYKE, ILLINOIS.

CERTIFIED ILLINOIS 374

One of our earliest hybrid, which will mature in about 105 days. A hybrid well adapted to Northern Illinois or same latitude in other states. In some Counties north of Peoria, Illinois 374 proved to be the highest yielding hybrid in Official Test Plot of 28 hybrids. This is a hybrid which will stand a lot of punishment in the way of heat and drouth and still make a crop. Please note this hybrid is altogether different from our K374 which is a much later maturing hybrid. For prices see inside back cover.

K-100

K100 is a hybrid we have been growing for many years. One of the first numbers we produced and still a good hybrid. Very resistant to chinch bugs and insects. Fine type ear. Medium height; very stiff stalk. Short shank; exceptionally good picker corn. Medium length ears; medium yellow color. For prices see inside back cover.

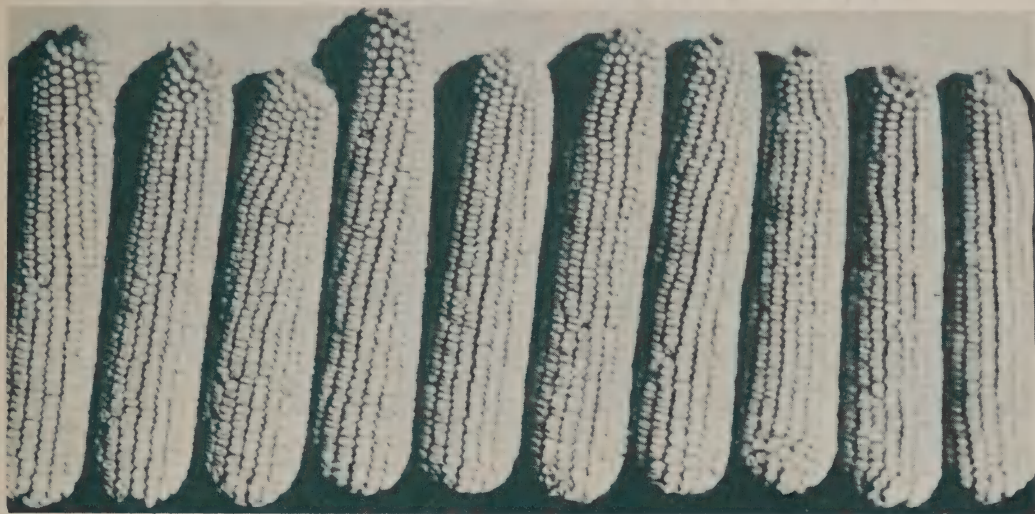
"K100 is one of the finest hybrids I ever raised. We had a very dry summer in this section, but this hybrid yielded 140 bushels per acre, all good quality corn. I would like to plant it again."—WALTER WHISLER, HANOVER, PA.

KELLY'S INTRODUCTORY HYBRID ASSORTMENT

This consists of five pecks, one peck each of five different hybrids which you can select or we will select, of the best adapted hybrids for your section. Best large or medium flats. Enough to plant ten acres or more of corn for only \$5.00. Costs you \$5.00 delivered which shows us a loss, but gives a farmer a chance to test five of our high-yielding hybrids on his own farm at a small cost. Only one of these assortments is sold to a customer, and only to new customers.

We Have Some Good Hybrids For Feeding

CERTIFIED U. S. 35. INDIANA No. 842C.



Another exceptionally good hybrid, one which is grown by nearly every large producer of hybrid corn under some number or other. A very nice looking large ear, smooth, good color, deep even grain. One of our best varieties of corn for feed. Does not grow tall and stands up the best of any hybrid we have to offer. Usually will produce one large ear to a stalk. A topnotcher in three or four of the corn belt states and one which every farmer should grow some of. Yields exceptionally well in central Iowa.

CERTIFIED IOWA 939

For a good many years we have sold thousands of bushels of hybrid seed corn in Iowa and Nebraska. In certain sections we have had such a demand for Iowa 939 that we are producing it this year. The growing of this corn has been supervised by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association and will be certified by the Iowa Agricultural certifying agency.

Iowa 939 is a number which has been produced a good many years. While for most sections of Illinois we have hybrids which are much better than Iowa 939, there are some sections in Northern Iowa and Nebraska to which Iowa 939 seems naturally adapted. This is not a tall growing corn—only medium height. Rather ruff type. Light yellow colored ear 8 to 11 inches long. A very desirable hybrid for feeding purposes. For price, see inside back cover.



The above shows one of our single cross fields which is another big expense in producing hybrid corn. We take two inbreds and make single cross in isolated fields which must be at least 40 rods from any other corn, and it certainly is hard to get fields which are isolated 40 rods in every direction. With the best planning one field in 160 acres is the best we can do. This oftentimes only yields from 3 to 15 bushels per acre and this is what we have to plant then to make the four-way cross which produces commercial hybrid corn. This all has to be detasseled just the same as the four-way cross.

*Medium Round Grains Will Produce as Good Plants as Any Corn
on the Ear and Can Be Evenly Planted.*

CERTIFIED ILL. 751

This is another one of our Illinois early Hybrids which has proven, by extra tests, to be one of the best for northern Illinois, northern Indiana and northern Iowa, and same latitudes. Same hybrid as Indiana 425, and same as Wisconsin 695, rather large eared hybrid. Well adapted to these northern sections.

For price, see inside back page.

INDIANA 610B

This is a medium early maturing corn which matures in 115 days. One which stands up exceptionally well. Good color. Medium sized ear. One which seems to be out-yielding the old Indiana 610 in most cases. Many Indiana farmers think the Indiana 610B is the best corn they can grow and we are glad to say we can furnish this in certified seed. For prices see inside back cover.

CERTIFIED U. S. 44

This is an old standard, one which needs but little introduction to the growers of corn in the North Central section. Has done exceptionally well in a latitude 50 miles north of Peoria clear across the State of Iowa and halfway across the State of Nebraska. Indiana number for U. S. 44 is 644. Very large, rather smooth type corn. Easiest husking corn we have to offer. In 1939 it was the corn with which the World's record of 55 bushels in 80 minutes was made.



HYBRID CORN BEST FOR FEED

We find some farmers who have false ideas in regard to the feeding qualities of hybrid corn. Some say it is too hard. Others say stock does not do as well on it. However, we have proof in our own feeding that stock does better. We feed from 150 to 200 head of white faces a year and 400 to 500 head of hogs. We have some hybrids which are too hard for best feeding purposes, but most of our hybrids are really better for feed than the open pollinated corn. Soft corn does not always have the best food value. In fact, the small air cells in the grain of corn are what make it soft, also the composition of the grain. We now feed hybrid corn altogether and find it gives better results than the old open pollinated corn which we fed years ago.

*Most of Our Corn is Certified. We Charge Nothing Extra for This,
But it is Worth Dollars to You.*



Standard Inbreds From Which Most Hybrids Are Produced

The cost of the production of inbreds is a large part of the cost of hybrid corn. Few people not in the production of seed stock have any idea of the cost of producing seed stock for hybrid corn. It takes years of work and large sums of money to produce good inbreds. On page 2 note our own inbreds.

CERTIFIED 805

While we have grown 805 only 3 years, we find it to be one of our best hybrids. It is a full season corn, takes 118 days to mature. Another new hybrid which has the inbred K4 in it—our latest inbred which must necessarily be planted not very far north. Would say this hybrid should not be planted much farther north than Central Illinois. Has a long narrow ear. Easy to husk and just about the right height for good husking. We have had many compliments on the results of this number. For prices see inside back cover.

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS ON CORN

Instead of buying a bushel or two of seed corn from every Tom, Dick and Harry, why not buy more of our high yielding Hybrids and take advantage of these savings.

5 to 9 bushel, 3%, or a saving of 20c per bushel on \$6.50 corn.

10 to 19 bushel, 5%, or a saving of 33c, per bushel on \$6.50 corn.

20 to 50 bushel, 7½%, or a saving of 50c per bushel on \$6.50 corn.

Write for special prices on orders of 50 bushel or more.

K88

K88 is a number we have grown for several years. In 1939 we discontinued growing it, but we had so many calls for it that we put out one field this year. K88 is a good hybrid which does not grow as tall as some hybrids. A later hybrid which matures in about 118 days. Long rather smooth ear. Rich yellow color. Easy to husk and stands up well. For prices see inside back cover.

Forty or fifty years ago you saw pictures of wagon trains drawn by oxen. Here we show you how farmers bring hybrid corn to the seed house in 1941. The corn is loaded direct from the picker into the wagons; and, by bringing the wagons in from the field, it saves running through a corn dump or elevator into a truck which we find is much more satisfactory than where the corn is run through too much machinery which shells and wastes quite a lot of corn.



CERTIFIED ILLINOIS 960

This is the oldest hybrid listed in our catalog, but we still have calls for it. In the past two years there has been very little produced for seed, but this year we sold out and could have sold much more. At this time have 52 acres of this number certified which looks as though it will make 80 bushels per acre. 960 is mostly a two-eared corn. Grows rather tall. Stands heat and drouth exceptionally well. A good picker corn but not so desirable for hand picking as usually two eared. For prices see inside back cover.



"I am enclosing a check for \$10 to place an order for 5 bushels of K-374 seed corn. It is the best seed corn I have this year, and I am getting over an average of 100 bushels per acre on 92 acres."—GEO. PROPECK, MANSFIELD, ILLINOIS.

CERTIFIED U. S. 63

A very early hybrid adapted to Northern Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and same latitudes. A very good feeding hybrid. Medium sized ears, 9 to 10½ inches long. A rich yellow color. High in protein and contains much oil. Well rooted. Does not grow tall. Matures in about 105 days. One of our best early varieties. For prices see inside back page.

SPECIAL. We find we have about 120 bushels of US-63 non-certified carried over from last year. Germination 94%. Price on large or medium flats, \$4.00 per bushel. Small flats or medium rounds, \$2.50 per bushel.



SOME OF OUR PLANT BREEDERS WHO WORK ON INBREDS

In this field we have 153 different inbreds. These are the results of thousands and thousands of operations in plant breeding. Also the development of these inbreds has cost us at least \$12,000. While some look as though they are of little value, we are testing them out each year trying to get them in some combination where they will be profitable to use. This is a cost of which the farmer thinks little when he buys seed corn and is one of the producers of hybrid corn big problems, that of producing new inbreds and keeping the old lines pure.

MIXED HYBRIDS OUR BEST BUY

From the time corn is picked with a picker, run through an elevator and into the truck, then dumped at our seed house, there is quite a lot of the corn shelled. In fact, some of the driest corn this fall showed 35% shelled. We do not run any shelled corn in our drier bins so this corn is graded and sold as Mixed Hybrids. We also get some corn mixed from the drags, from the shellers and graders. It comes off the same ears and will yield equally as well. In fact, some of our customers tell us the past year they have had their highest yields from Mixed Hybrids, which is reasonable, as these Mixed Hybrids bloom over a period of from 8 to 15 days while a straight hybrid will bloom over a period of from 5 to 8 days.

You will notice we have early to medium Mixed Hybrids which are taken from the middle of the price card—K42—up. Our medium to late Mixed Hybrids start with K42 and goes down on the price card. Our price to you delivered for large or medium flats is \$4.50 per bushel. Regular flats or medium rounds \$3.50 per bushel. Large rounds or thick flats \$3.00 per bushel.

ROUND KERNELS

With the drouth condition which we have at this time in Central Illinois again, it looks as though we are going to have quite a surplus of round grains. This year we sold thousands of bushels of rounds and have yet to receive the first complaint that our customers did not get a stand from these rounds.

We are very sorry that we had to disappoint some in that we were unable to furnish them planter plates for these round grains, but we did furnish many hundreds of sets of plates. However, conditions with some manufacturers made it impossible for them to furnish us the plates which we were to furnish you. This year we have a large stock of these plates on hand so we can take care of any of our customers who want to make the savings by planting round grains.

We again repeat our offer of furnishing free a set of plates for any *standard* make of planter with an order of five bushels or more of round grains. Do not expect us to furnish you plates for some out-of-date planter for which the manufacturer does not furnish such plates.

1941 Indiana Corn Performance Test Issued Jan. 14, 1942

Table 6. Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Indiana

Yield Rank	Entry	Acre Yield bu.	Lodged Plants pct.	Damaged Kernels pct.	Water in Kernels at Husking pct.	Ears Dropped pct.
1	Troyer M1	97.6	18	3.2	14.5	1.3
2	Kelly K374	97.0	16	0.3	14.1	2.0
3	Glancy F5	95.6	5	0.2	14.6	1.3
4	HNB Wyckoff W46	95.4	20	1.8	15.8	2.7
5	Troyer L19	94.8	40	12.0	15.6	0.0

The above shows five top hybrids out of 96 hybrids in the Indiana official test at Lafayette.

You will note our K374 which made only .6 of one bushel less than the top hybrid showed 16% lodged plants compared with one showing 40 lodged plants. Damaged kernels only 0.3, shows a very high grade, the top hybrid having more than ten times as many damaged kernels. Also note the moisture content is lowest of any of the five hybrids. Ears dropped showed 2%. This is very unusual and would not happen more than once in ten years. However, in the complete table, six hybrids in this test show 5% or more dropped ears.

Table 5, Indiana Official Corn Test, Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

Kelly's K374 shows the highest yield over a three years period of any hybrid in the official test, making an average of 90.1 yield.

You can see our K374 is not only the highest for one year but is consistent high yield.

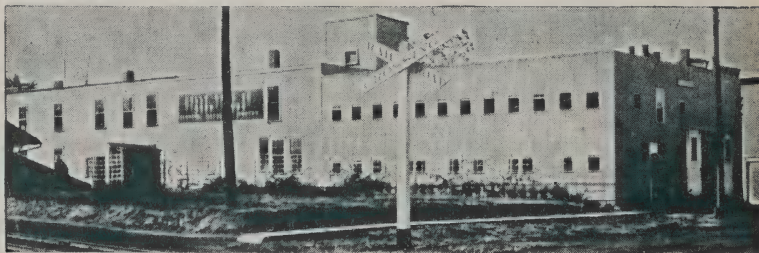
In Planting 100 Acres of Hybrid Corn. Plant at Least 4 Different Varieties.



OUR PEORIA STORE located at 116-118 South Washington St., 1½ blocks from court house square. Glad to have you make this your headquarters when in our city.

keep growing. This push is produced by the plant food stored up in the large grains of corn. While a smaller grain may eventually produce as much corn that is rather doubtful. It is one reason why we recommend large rounds, medium rounds, and thick flats which contain a lot of plant food.

This shows our third seed house at San Jose. It was our first cleaning, drying and processing plants. Now is used as a warehouse for all kinds of field and garden seeds.



ALL CORN TREATED WITH SEMESAN JR.

It is now an established fact that corn treatment will often increase the yield of corn from 2 to 5 bushels per acre the increase will often be more than the cost of the seed.

Unless otherwise ordered our corn is now all treated with Semesan Jr. This is a poisonous substance and we would advise you to keep it away from all stock with the exception of hogs.

EIGHT POUNDS OF HYBRID CORN FOR \$1.00

We furnish as many different hybrids as you want (to try them out) to be shipped with other seeds at \$1.00 for 8 pounds of any hybrid.

WE SELL 6 GRADES OF SEED CORN

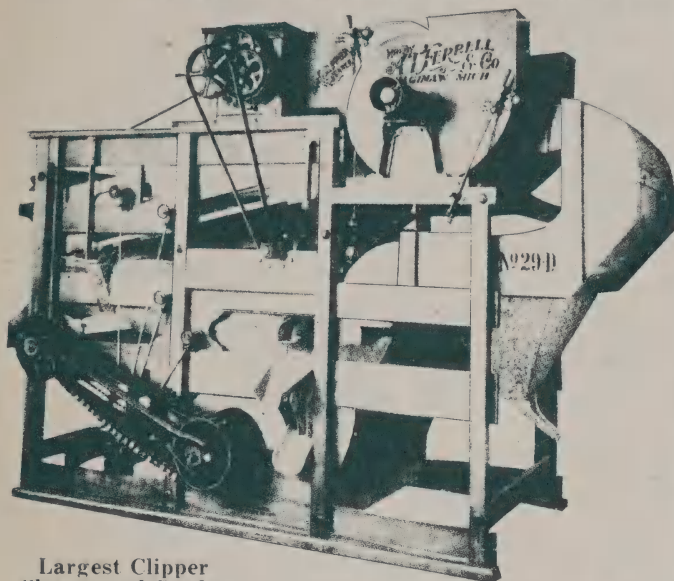
In grading corn we get several grades but discard all but six grades. We usually sell about 50% of the corn which comes into seed house as seed. The other 50%, part is shrink in drying and loss in grading through several machines, each machine discarding a certain quantity.

We sell Large Flats, Medium Flats, Thick Flats, and Regular Flats. In the Rounds we sell the Large Rounds and Medium Rounds only discarding this year the Small Rounds and Small Flats.

The larger grains produce the strongest plants and as a plant lives only on plant food stored up in the grain of corn until it gets a root system of its own to supply the necessary plant food you can see that a larger grain will start a plant out much stronger than a smaller grain. For example, large rounds when they come up are almost as large as a lead pencil, grow rapidly and

Your neighbor may have good seed, but if not cleaned and tested, his low price may prove very expensive

Cleaning and Grading Corn

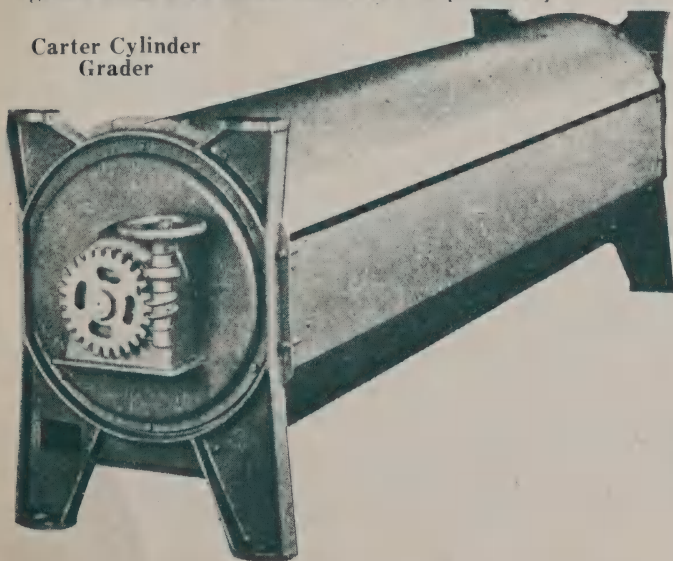


Largest Clipper
Cleaner and Grader

Mills are used for the first operation, to take out the largest and smallest grains and also the light and thin grains. The Twin Cylinder Graders remove round and thick kernels. The Hart-Carter Cylinder Grader removes the longest and shortest kernels. This machine is a wonder—almost human in its operations.

All these buildings and equipment cost a lot of money so much that the small producers cannot afford to make such investments to give you the best seed. We not only have as good cleaning machinery as we are able to buy, but we also give you our experience of almost 36 years in the seed business. We have the buildings, the equipment and the quality of seeds you need. In addition to these advantages, our prices are down to as low a point as high-grade seeds such as we handle can be produced,

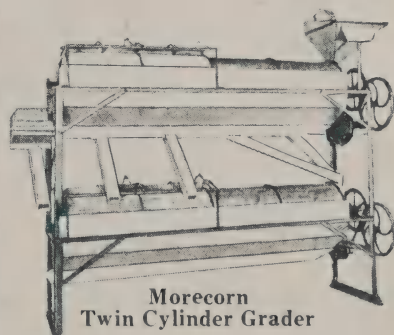
Carter Cylinder
Grader



We show you three of our seed houses in this booklet so you can see we have ample capacity to handle large quantities of hybrid corn as well as other field and garden seeds.

On this page we show you some of our corn grading machinery—the newest and most up-to-date we can buy. We use four large "29D" Mills; two smaller sized Clipper Mills; three double Cylinder Graders, all the new type with rubber rollers; three new Hart-Carter large size length graders; two Sutton Steel & Steel Gravity Mills; three Gustafson Corn Treaters; and two new Rich ring graders to grade flats for thickness.

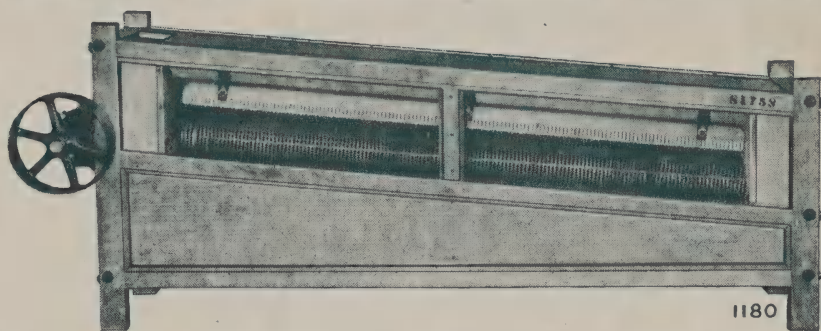
The Sutton Steel & Steel Gravity Mills are for separating lighter grains and those which will not grow. This mill will do a better job than you could do by handpicking. The 29 "D"



Morecorn
Twin Cylinder Grader

"In the season 1940 I planted one 40-acre field one-half to (most popular number of one of our competitors) and the other half to Kelly's Mixed Hybrids. In this test your corn almost doubled the _____ in yield." — LEVI TENNEY, VENUS, NEBRASKA.

Hybrid Corn Cannot Perform Miracles. Build up Your Soil by Growing Legumes.



One of the new machines which we have installed for the sizing of all flats. This machine will take out all rounds leaving three perfect grades of flats. Machine is made up of cast iron rings ground down to one thousandth of an inch. They are special for making large flats, medium flats and regular flats.

MIXED HYBRIDS

\$3.00 - \$3.50 - \$4.50 Per Bushel

Think of buying well graded high yielding Hybrid seed corn, germination 95% or better, at the following prices —

- Large Flats or Medium Flats, \$4.50 bu.
- Regular Flats or Medium Rounds, \$3.50 bu.
- Large Rounds or Thick Flats, \$3.00 bu.

Freight prepaid to your station on 3 bus. or more. This price is as low as you can buy good open pollinated corn. Increase in the yield of our hybrid corn will pay for the corn several times over. Many of our customers tell us they produced the highest yields in 1940 with mixed hybrids. You will note on price list we have early and late mix hybrids. From K-42 up is an early mix. K-42 down makes the late mix hybrids.

BE SURE TO BUY SOME OF THESE MIXED HYBRIDS

MIXED HYBRIDS OUT-YIELD STRAIGHT HYBRIDS

We have had several reports in the last two or three years where the Mixed Hybrids have out-yielded the straight hybrids, especially in a drouth season. There is a reason for this inasmuch as the Mixed Hybrids will pollinate over a period of 10 to 12 days whereas the straight hybrid will probably shed pollen under good conditions for 5 or 6 days. With the terrible heat we have had the past two summers and hot winds, much of the pollen has been ruined and has resulted in a poor set on the ears. The Mixed Hybrid bloom over a longer period and a much better set has been secured.

• "I want to tell you about the corn I grew this year. My crop averaged 85 bushel per acre which is about the largest yield for this community. K-374 and US-13 both yielded about the same. Everybody that looked at it said it was wonderful corn."—VERNON A. MATHIAS, HILLCREST FARM, WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

We Have Some Good Hybrids For Feeding

"I have seen several fields of your Kelly hybrids at Meadow Grove, Nebraska, 50 miles southeast of here. This corn is yielding fine and is growing in popularity fast."
—HENRY NAGEL, ORCHARD, NEBRASKA.

CLIPPER MILLS

We are Illinois distributors for Clipper Mills and all farm size mills are sold to dealers through us. A good fanning mill will pay for itself in a short time, by being able to clean up small lots of seed which oftentimes is lost or wasted.

Instead of sowing Soy Beans or Cow Peas with a part of them split you can clean these splits out and sell them for almost as much as the whole bean, and a bean which is split is worth no more after being seeded than fertilizer.

Farms are being so fouled up with weeds that every farmer should have one of these mills. Weeds cause the farmer the greatest loss of anything. From our thirty-five years in the seed business we have found the Clipper Mill to be the best mill made. Not only does the best work but will last, for regular farm use, an average life time. We not only recommend and sell Clipper Mills but use five of the largest mills in our cleaning plants.

No. 1-B complete with twelve sieves and drive pulley for use of gasoline engine or motor, capacity of Clover about 10 bushels of clover seed per hour, \$47.50.

No. 2-B, which is a much better buy, having about a 40% greater capacity, complete with twelve sieves and drive pulley, \$55.00.

We will furnish you a good $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. Emerson motor which will operate either of these mills for only \$9.50.

If you have a dealer in your town who handles Clipper Mills, buy from him, or have him order a Clipper Mill for you. If you have no dealer in your town who handles Clipper Mills, write us.



KELLY'S INBREDS

We have more than 100 inbreds of our own production some of which are still in the experimental stage. These inbreds have cost us many thousands of dollars. Some have proven to be very valuable, but most of them in time will be discarded. If a grower produces three or four good inbreds in a lifetime out of thousands and thousands of inbreds, he has done good work.



A picture of a field of K374 taken on Thanksgiving day after a fall of 17 inches of rain in forty days and several strong winds.

K374 cannot be excelled for yields or standability.

Try it and be convinced.

The Best Hybrid Corn We Ever Produced is Our K 374. Plant Some of This in 1942



Above picture shows a field of one of the largest selling competitive hybrids in the United States.



This shows a field of our K-374 just across the hard road from the field above. We have never seen ■ corn which would stand up as well as K-374 and yield as well.

"I had five acres of corn planted with 805, US-13, K-42, K-99 and K-374 which made 113 bushels per acre."—EVANDER HARTLEY, NEWMAN, ILL.

"I had a plot of 4 acres of K-42 and K-374 that made 122 bushels per acre. Some other fields are making 104 to 110 bushels per acre. Farmers here like Kelly's hybrids for strong germination and the way they withstand the heat and drouth." — JACK H. STUCKEY, LEXINGTON, NEBRASKA.



Detasseling 1,400 acres of corn requires from 300 to 350 men. We usually use one man for each five acres. The cost of detasseling this year was much more than last year.

We Still Have Some Good Open Territory for Live Dealers

Send in Your Order Early. No Sales Tax on Seeds.

FROM

KELLY SEED & HDW. CO.

Wholesale
Field Seeds
Garden Seeds
Poultry Supplies
Fertilizers
Insecticides
Spraying Material

SAN JOSE,

ILLINOIS

**IS YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
PLAINLY MARKED ON ORDER?**

**HAVE YOU INCLUDED
SALES TAX?**

Prices on Kelly's Hybrid Corn

All evenly graded. These are the lowest prices at which we can sell high grade certified seed corn and have any profit at all. Book what you need at these low prices.

ADAPTED SOIL FERTILITY	NUMBER		DAYS TO MATURE	LARGE OR MED. FLATS	REGULAR FLATS OR MED. ROUNDS	LARGE ROUNDS OR THICK FLATS
All	US-63	Certified	105	6.00	4.00	3.00
All	Ia. 939	Certified	105	6.00	4.00	3.00
All	Ill. 751	Certified	105	6.50	4.00	3.50
All	Ill. 374	Certified	105	6.50	4.00	3.00
All	US-44	Certified	110	6.50	4.00	3.00
Medium to high	US-35	Certified	110	7.00	4.50	3.50
Medium	Ill. 212	Certified	115	7.00	4.50	3.50
Medium to high	Ill. 206		115	6.50	4.00	3.00
Medium	K-100		115	6.75	4.00	3.50
Medium to good	Ill. 247	Certified	115	6.50	4.00	3.50
All	Ind. 610B	Certified	115	6.50	4.00	3.50
Medium to good	*K-42		115	7.00	4.50	3.50
All	Ill. 960	Certified	117	6.75	4.00	3.50
Rich	Ill. 201	Certified	117	7.00	4.50	3.50
All	K-88		118	6.00	4.00	3.00
Medium	*K-99		118	7.00	5.00	4.00
Medium to high	*K-374		118	7.50	5.00	4.00
Rich Only	US-13	Certified	120	7.00	4.50	3.50
All	Ill. 805	Certified	118	7.00	4.25	3.00
Medium	Ill. 200		122	7.00	4.50	3.50
Mixed Hybrids	Early to Medium		110-115	4.50	3.50	3.00
Medium to late Mix Hybrids			115-120	4.50	3.50	3.00

SPECIAL QUANTITY PRICES

5 to 9 bushel 3% discount; 10 to 19 bushel 5% discount; Over 20 bushel 7½% discount.

PLEASE NOTE PRICES ON ROUNDS, REGULAR FLATS AND THICK FLATS

Small Rounds Discarded ROUND KERNELS Small Flats Discarded

On account of the terrible drouth in our section again the past summer we will have more rounds than usual and are making you a very attractive price on them. At these prices we consider them the best to buy. From many hundreds of tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture, rounds produced as well as the best flats, have the same germ plasm in them, same characteristics in every way and will yield equally as well. We furnish free with a 5 bushel order of rounds a set of plates to plant evenly.



AID DEFENSE

REDUCE
YOUR LIVING EXPENSES
THIS YEAR BY PLANTING A
Big Garden of
DELICIOUS, HEALTHFUL VEGETABLES
THIS \$1⁰⁰ ASSORTMENT
WILL PRODUCE MORE THAN
\$100⁰⁰ WORTH of FOOD

KELLYS DOLLAR Home Garden COLLECTION

15 large packets.
Best varieties. Worth \$1.75

- 1 oz. Black Seeded Simson Lettuce.
- 1 oz. Scarlet White Tip Radish.
- 1 oz. White Icicle Radish.

- 1 oz. Detroit Dark Red Beet.
- 1 oz. Danver Half Long Carrot.
- 1 oz. Hollow Crown Parsnips.
- 1 oz. Purple Top W. Globe Turnip.
- ½ lb. Little Gem Peas.
- ½ lb. American Wonder Peas.

- 2 oz. Stone Mountain Water Melon.
- 2 oz. Hearts of Gold Musk Melon.
- 1 oz. Chicago Pickle Cucumber.
- ½ lb. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.
- ½ lb. Stringless Green Pod Beans.
- ½ lb. Golden Wax Beans.

Special \$1.00 Offer Post Paid